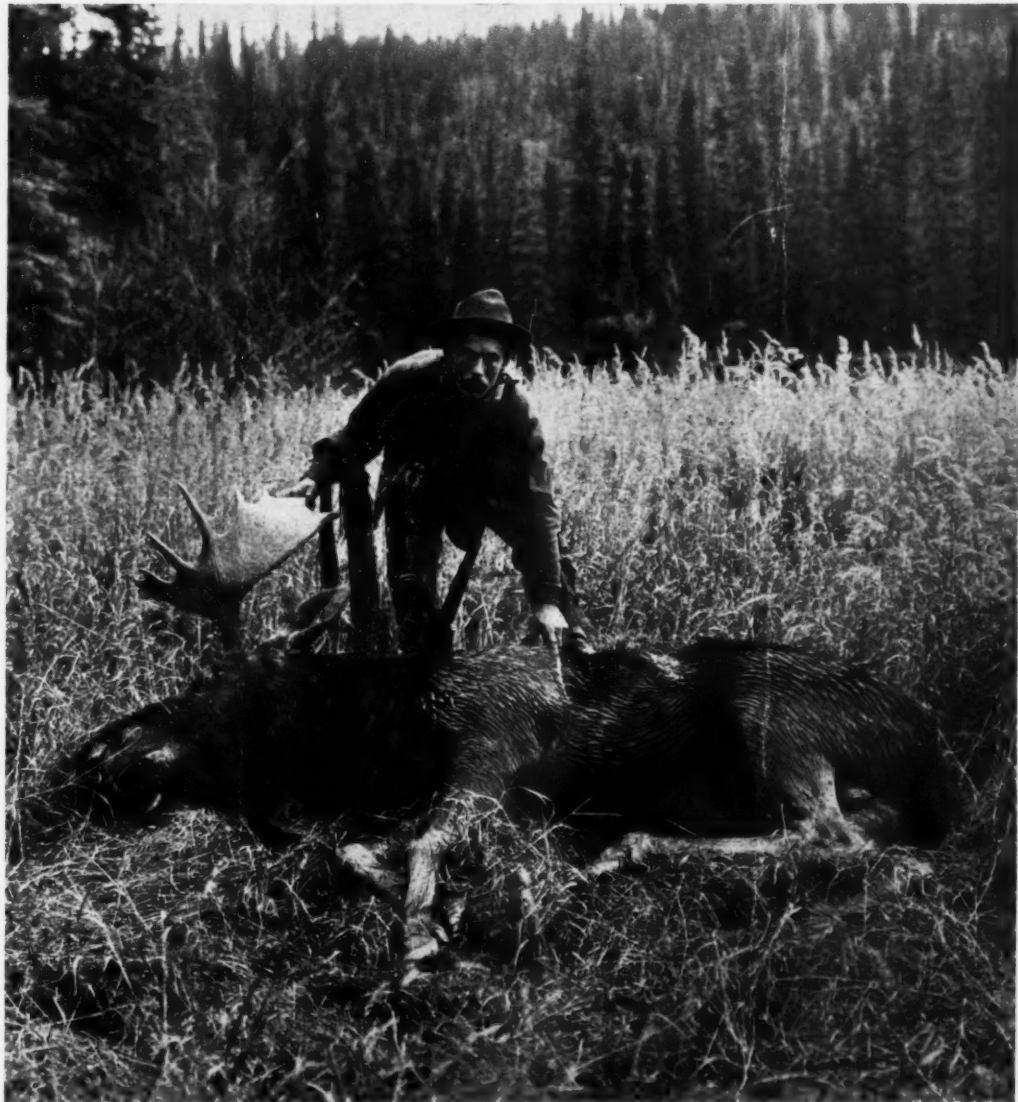


The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



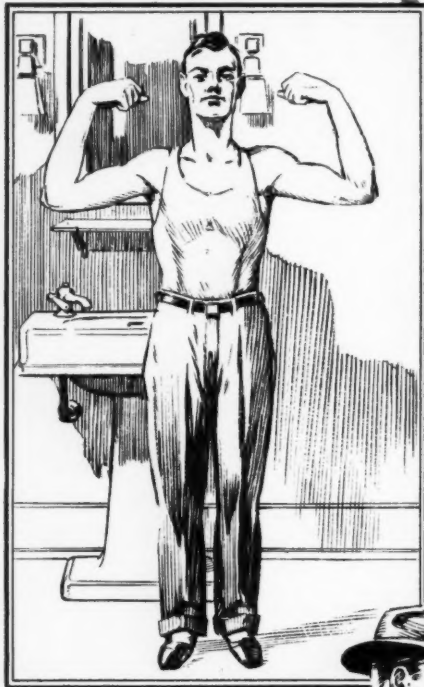
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APRIL, 1929

25 CENTS

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The First of a Series by
Col. W. A. Tewes



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Don't omit the daily dozen. Keep outdoors and walk all you can. Wear glasses if you must. Shade the eyes with the hat brim. Practice deep breathing. Amend your diet to include a goodly portion of fruits and greens, such as lettuce and spinach, to provide roughage for the proper cleansing of the bowels.

Eat sparingly and slowly, and masticate thoroughly. Avoid antagonistic combinations of food. Relax in mind and body except when exercising or at shooting practice. Be calm; be *confident*; refuse to worry or fret. Get eight hours' sleep, or such portion of it as you actually need, in properly ventilated quarters.

Lest these first and most important suggestions as to health rules be deemed superfluous, let it be emphasized that a *groundwork of bodily health, maintained through the formation of, and adherence to, common-sense habits, is the basis on which to build confidence, skill, and positive control of accuracy in shooting.*

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No. 61



The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVII

TABLE OF CONTENTS

No. 4

APRIL, 1929

	PAGE		PAGE
Cover Photo <i>By</i> PERCIVAL NASH		The Last Word..... <i>By</i> ELMER KEITH	15
Editorial	6	Remodeling the Krag..... <i>By</i> JOHN C. HARRIS	18
Moose Hunting in the North..... <i>By</i> PERCIVAL NASH	7	N. R. A. News.....	19
Rifle Shooting in the Church..... <i>By</i> CAPT. H. L. HARKER	10	N. R. A. Junior News.....	31
The 28-Bore Shotgun..... <i>By</i> CHAS. ASKINS	11	Director Civilian Marksmanship.....	35
Telescope Mounts and Other Kinks..... <i>By</i> F. H. CARPENTER, M. D.	13	Dope Bag	36
		Arms Chest	45

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EDITORIAL

A Bright Picture

RECENTLY one of our good readers, Mr. D. M. Stamm, of Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, wrote us as follows: "I am sending you a picture of my little boy, Daniel, Jr., who is now twenty months old. The picture was taken last summer when he was a year old, and we thought it was quite clever, and natural, too, as he always picked on *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* if he wanted a magazine to look at. * * * * *

Now, there you have it in definite and unmistakable form: evidence beyond question that the love of the grooved tube is something basic, fundamental, elemental. Something which has its beginnings with the beginning of life itself. The young man when the picture was taken was, you will note, but one year old. You can not get them much younger than that; yet at this tender age he is displaying in no uncertain manner a penchant for the weapon of his ancestors.

We think that both the parents and the little boy are to be congratulated: the parents, because they are parents of such a boy; and the little boy because he is the son of a rifleman and a rifleman's wife.

While we can not, somehow, escape a suspicion that what is attracting the little boy in the picture may just possibly be the bright green cover of our May, 1928, issue (we think we recognize it), with the picture of the two men, we nevertheless entertain a quite reasonable and, we think, commendable hope that the profound and weighty matters discussed in the pages between the covers of the magazine may cast a magic and subtle influence upon his subconsciousness, and sow the seeds of future greatness on the firing line.

In contemplating such a possibility, with all its interesting and progressive developments, what a bright picture unfolds itself before us. We see the young man at the age of, perhaps five, accompanying his father out to the back lot, where the latter proceeds to engage in a little impromptu target practice. We see the little boy standing, all tense and excited, his eyes glued to a pretty green bottle set on a rock at the foot of a steep dirt bank; and then we see him catch his breath, and then hear him scream with glee, as, at the crack of the rifle, the bottle bursts into a thousand beautiful flashing parts, like a magic toy in Fairyland.

We see this same boy, grown a few years older and just a bit huskier, armed with an air rifle and out on the same back lot, scoring an occasional hit on the green bottles. The air rifle seldom breaks the bottles, which is something of a disappointment; but at least one can always hear the bullets hit. Then, a few years

more, and the air rifle gives place to a little single-shot .22, using "shorts"; and now every time a bottle is hit it bursts in true, soul-satisfying style. And as time goes on we observe that the hits are becoming more frequent than the misses.

At this stage of the young man's development Dad calls upon the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps for definite instruction, and a program. Winter is approaching now, and that practice may not be interrupted, a miniature rifle range is set up in the basement from information supplied by the Corps, and the little boy commences shooting for qualification. Time goes by; and then one bright Saturday morning—which will never be forgotten by either the little boy or his father—Dad produces a genuine Junior Pro-Marksman's medal, and with pride and affection pins it on the breast of the little boy's flannel shirt. And who will say which is prouder, father or son?

After a while the little .22 short gun is called upon to share its place in the young man's affections with a real rifle, with peepsight, sling, a real trigger, and all. (The little gun is never actually displaced in the young man's fancy, for was it not his first *real gun*?) The little boy is overjoyed at the way the new rifle responds to his skill; and it is not long before he has completed the course and qualified as a Distinguished Rifleman in the Junior Rifle Corps.

Father and son now make weekly trips to the range of the local senior rifle club. The boy has learned how to "hold 'em and squeeze 'em", and, with his keen,

young eyes, he makes Dad hustle. And a year later, after an important match, the boy brings back a beautiful silver cup, to take its place beside the other trophies on the mantelpiece in his happy home. Time goes on, and the array of trophies becomes impressive.

Then, one beautiful fall, father and son pack rifles and kits and go North. They are gone a month; and when they return they are bronzed, and lean, and sinewy, and overflowing with health and energy. And some weeks later the antlered heads of two bull moose face each other overhead from opposite walls in one of the rooms at home.

And hand in hand with the straight shooting goes straight, clean living and thinking. And in addition to the achievements and victories on the firing line and in the big woods, stand other achievements and victories, in the field of business, out in the world of men.

Yes, the picture is a bright one. We make bold to hope for its fulfillment, not alone in the life of the young man in question, but in the lives of many other sons of riflemen as well.



The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVII

APRIL, 1929

No. 4

Moose-Hunting In the North

Describing the Killing, Drying and "Caching" of Moose In the Yukon

By PERCIVAL NASH

WE EXPECTED to reach the flat between the two lakes that evening. We were relaying—that is, the two Indian boys and myself each had two packs. We were two days out from the trading post at Lansing Creek on the north fork of the Stewart River. I intended to put in from two to three weeks hunting moose on Pleasant Lake and Swan Lake, these two lakes situate about 5 miles apart and constituting the source of Canyon Creek, which drains the country between the two forks of the Stewart.

My plans were to kill what moose I could on the two lakes, and to bunch the meat at the foot of Pleasant Lake, where our winter trail came in. There was a cabin at this place, built by an old prospector several years before, that would serve as my camp; and also there was a good stand of timber from which to build drying racks and a cache for the dried meat until we should be able to haul it out with dog team and toboggan over the winter trail to the trading post. The dried meat was essential, as upon it our dogs subsisted and thrived, no matter how hard the work, through the cold winter months. I was especially anxious to get started with my moose killing, as two green hides were needed to build a canoe, with which to ferry the meat to the foot of Pleasant Lake. It was to build this canoe that I had the two Indian boys as companions.

The last hitch with our packs was about 5 miles. While the Indians went back after their loads, I went ahead to hunt through some open swales which lay between the two lakes, and were a natural passing place for moose. There were plenty of moose in the country that fall. The trails showed that, with tracks of all sizes; and in places the ground was all pawed up, where some old bull had issued his challenge, and perhaps had a scrap with a rival. As I came out into one of the larger open places, I stopped all at once and brought my rifle up. There, not over 200 yards away, stood a magnificent bull moose. Some sight!—that broad spread of antlers, and the proud way he stood; head up and nose outstretched, sniffing and sniffing. A tape line would have shown him to be at least 7 feet in height from hoof to top of shoulders. But I did not stop to soliloquize. Although the light was poor in the gloom of the evening, I caught the sheen of my ivory bead against the black of his shoulders, and the rifle cracked—once—twice; and after a convulsive lunge or two the bull staggered and went to the ground. I had one hide, anyway, toward the making of

the canoe, and also about 800 pounds of fine meat with which to start my drying operations.

It was long after dark before I got back to where the Indians had camp made. Although I did not skin or cut up the moose, I had to open him up and remove the entrails, so that the meat would cool. I broke my butcher-knife short off in prying against the brisket, and had to finish my job with only a pocketknife, and one not too sharp at that.

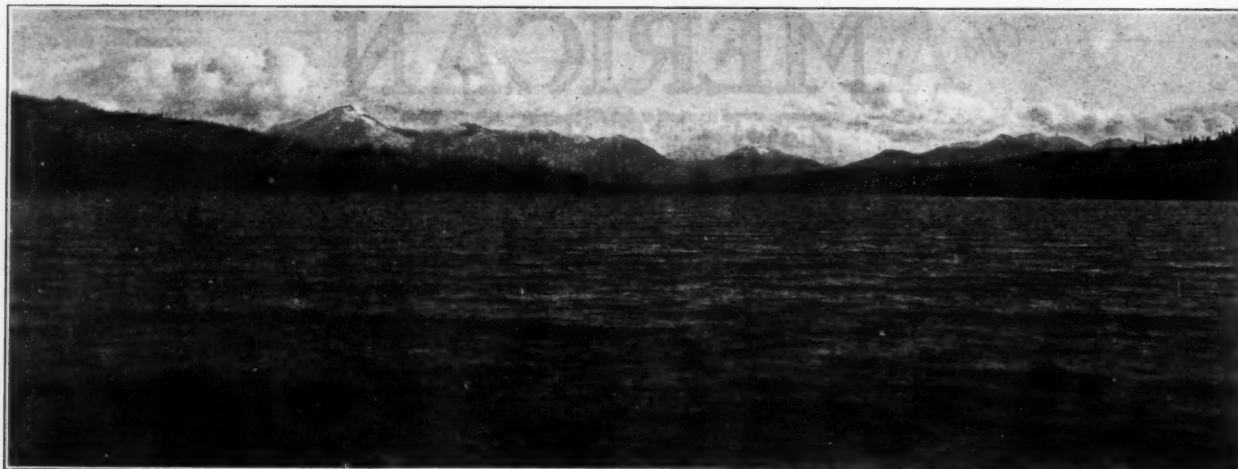
The next morning we made camp at the lower end of Swan Lake. Again I hunted for moose while the Indian boys skinned and cut up the bull, and brought the skin to camp. I worked around the end of the lake. For about a mile I sighted no game. Then, as I came to a little sheltered cove a few hundred yards across, I saw, in about the center, a cow moose feeding. She stood in about 5 feet of water. When she went down to the lake bottom after a mouthful of the succulent weed, upon which the northern moose depend for their summer diet, there would be no sign of moose and hardly a ripple on the water. Then there would be a mighty splurge, and the glistening black of the cow's back and shoulders would appear, like a big grampus. After a moment or two, her mouthful of feed masticated, down she would go for another.

It seemed like murder to kill that fine animal, marooned out there with not a thought of danger. Still, I had to have that hide, and a barren cow was better meat, even, than the big bull. I worked back from the shore line until I had reached the other side of the bay in which the cow was feeding. Taking advantage of each interval when she was under water, I made my way out on the long point beyond the moose. Then I showed myself. The moose stood

for an instant as if petrified; and then, cognizant of her peril, started lunging for the shore. I held my fire until she had reached the water's edge. Taking a sitting position for steadiness, elbows on knees, range 450 yards, I soon had her down. I didn't regret the killing when I saw how plump her sides were, and how wide she was across the back. Talk about stall-fed beef! There was no comparison with this cow. I saved over a hundred pounds of fat from around the entrails and kidneys; and on each side of the backbone between hide and flesh there was a strip of hard fat 5 inches thick for the length of the back.

After I had finished with



*Pleasant Lake*

butchering job, I packed the hide of the cow back to camp, and started that part of the boat building that the Indians had relegated to me. Over a smooth pole I worked the hair from the hides, using the back of a butcher-knife for a tool. The Indian boys, their only tools Hudson Bay axes and pocket-knives, were busy on the framework of the canoe, which was hewed out from young green spruce trees. The ribs and gunwale strips were lashed in place with rawhide and spruce roots. After the removal of the hair, the two hides were sewed end to end, with a lapped seam, spruce roots being used for sewing and spruce gum for making the seam water-tight. The hides were pulled tightly over the framework, and the edges held by insertion between the split gunwale strips. Not a nail was used in the building of the canoe. We made temporary caches of the moose quarters, these being hung up to poles slung between two trees. There was too much bear sign in evidence to trust to leaving the meat on the ground.

During the two days we were building the canoe, moose several times came into Swan Lake to feed, within sight of our camp. I did not disturb them, however, as I had decided not to kill any more moose around Swan Lake, if it were possible to get as many as I needed in and around Pleasant Lake, where I could handle the meat without packing. The creek between the two lakes was so shallow and overgrown with brush that it would be almost impossible to get through with a loaded canoe without making several portages.

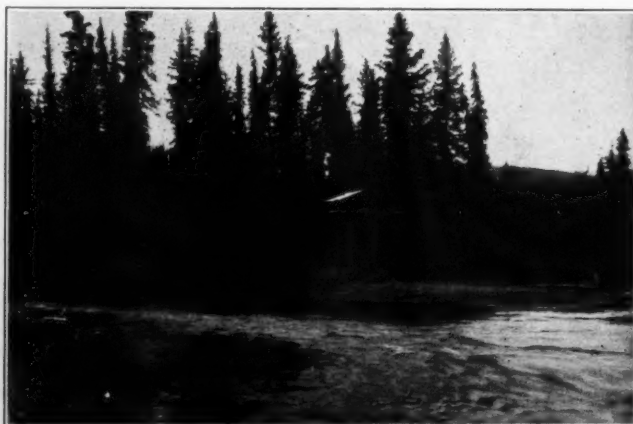
The third day I started moving my camp outfit and moose meat to the head of Pleasant Lake. The Indian boys returned to the trading post, leaving me with only my dogs for company. I made camp at the head of Pleasant Lake, and started relaying the balance of the meat to that point. One more hard day's work, and I had all the meat bunched at my new camp.

My next job was to get moved to the lower end of the lake. I accomplished this without much trouble, as I made a sail for the canoe from my bed canvas, and found it much quicker and easier to sail than to paddle. Before starting with the first load I anchored one end of a thread a few yards from shore, and attaching the other end to the camera trigger release, took my own picture by touching the thread with the paddle. I cleaned out the old cabin at the outlet of the lake, and established my camp. Before starting to hunt again I built drying racks, and cut up all the moose meat into thin slabs and set them to drying. I also melted out the moose tallow, pouring it into two large pans, for moulds.

The first day's hunting brought no luck. I used the canoe and worked around the lake. I saw only one moose, and it a long way off and moving out in a hurry. The change of the moon had come, and according to the Indian lore the moose start the rutting season with the change. The next morning I went down Canyon Creek to where a grove of silver birch stood, and made a birch-bark horn to try my luck "calling." Again I paddled around the lake without seeing a sign of game. Intermittently I grunted, and tried all sorts of amorous noises through the

horn, but no moose answered. Coming back to camp in the evening, I left the canoe and made my way along the trail for the hundred yards or so to the cabin. Just for sport I gave the moose call as I walked along, more to see if my dogs would appreciate the weird sound than in hopes of getting an answer. The dogs hardly raised their heads, but I certainly got a shock when I heard the deep grunt of a bull moose in response from down the creek. I gave the call again and then grabbed my rifle, as I could hear the rattle of his horns as he stampeded up the trail toward me. When the moose came into sight through the trees I let him have it behind the shoulder. He jumped over the high bank of Canyon Creek; and as he splashed out across the stream I knocked him over with another shot. He fell not far from the water's edge, in a little patch of native hay. He wasn't such a large moose, a three-year-old bull; but such easy game, right at the cabin door! I tried my luck on another exposure, again using a thread to trip the release, and figured that I had an artistic pose, pointing out the fatal wound. [See cover illustration, this issue.—Ed.]

Within a few hours' time the next morning I had the little bull cut up and the meat on the drying racks. The balance of the day I put in working on my permanent cache. It would be nearly two months before I could get back to haul the meat out, as sufficient snow had to fall to make a toboggan trail. My cache had to be at least 15 feet from the ground, and the uprights had to be at least 10 inches in diameter, and 6 feet high; otherwise an old grizzly would come along, size up which upright was the easiest, then stand on his hind feet and chew and chew until he had bitten through the post. This would let one corner of the cache fall, and it would then be easy pickings for the bear. The platform of the cache had to overlap the

*I took a picture from across Canyon Creek*



I took my picture by touching the thread with my paddle

posts at least 3 feet on all sides, to keep a wolverine or a black bear from climbing one of the posts and then swinging up over the edge of the platform, to find his winter's feed all laid out for him. I found three good-sized spruce trees growing in the correct position for uprights; the only thing necessary was to cut them off 15 feet above the ground. For the fourth corner, though, I had to sink one end of a log into a hole dug for it, and then hoist the log up into the air. It certainly was some job! But I finally accomplished it by using a tripod and rope.

My next day's hunt was the climax. In one corner of the lake was a good-sized island, a few hundred yards from the shore. I figured that this island would be a good place to locate, to call from. I put in several hours there without a response. I would imitate the grunt of the bull moose for a while, and then would switch to the cow call. Between calls I would listen intently to try to pick up an answer.

Finally, though, I heard the deep grunt I was expecting, from far up on the timbered mountain side. I answered, and again picked up the call of a bull moose. As I wished to be close in shore for the expected shot, I jumped into the canoe and started to paddle toward the shore. When about 50 yards from shore and still paddling hard, I looked up and saw the bushes and trees part, and out charged an enormous bull. He stopped on the edge of the lake bank, which at that point dropped abruptly into the water. The long hair on his neck and shoulders stood all erect, and I fancied I could almost see the fire in his eyes. I certainly wanted to kill that moose in his tracks. One leap and

he would be in the deep water of the lake. I held on the center of his neck, hoping to break his neck bone with my bullet. The swaying of my still moving canoe, however, upset my aim. At the impact of the bullet,

canoe and poured in my shots. When the bull finally collapsed he was within 10 feet of the canoe. I took several deep breaths.

As I gazed around after the concentration of the last minute or two, I saw another

moose, a cow, and she had apparently just come down to the lake, as she stood about 300 yards from me at the edge of the water. I thought to myself—"at least I'll break your neck, and keep you from jumping overboard"; but once more my bullet deviated enough that I had to kill the cow in the water—two moose to get out of the lake. I didn't spend much time studying the situation over. I cut and peeled three green spruce poles for a skidway. Having a rope in the canoe, I tied one end to the bank and using a rolling hitch on first one leg of the cow and then the other, I "inched" her to dry land. I made

no attempt to get the bull out of the water intact, but cut off the quarters, head and neck and dragged them out to land one at a time.

The following day found me busy. I freighted the meat over to the camp, and

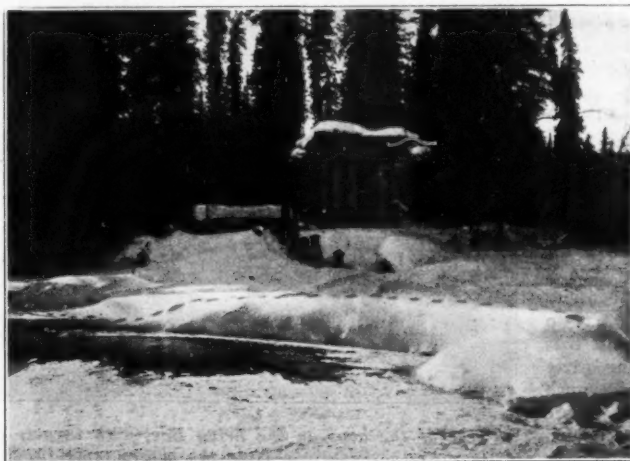
then resumed my drying operations. I certainly had my drying rack well loaded down with meat. After my cache was completed, as fast as the meat was dried I made it up into bales, convenient to pack on a toboggan when I started to haul it, and then stored it away up on the cache. By the time that I had all the meat dried, I had the cache pretty well loaded. Just before leaving on my return trip to the trading post I took a picture of the scene of operations from across Canyon Creek.

On returning six weeks afterwards, with dog team and toboggan to start hauling the meat over the "hump" to Lansing Creek, I took one more photograph, to show the contrast in conditions. But that is another story.



I freighted the meat over to camp

instead of dropping, the bull made a gigantic leap into the water, and as his feet touched bottom he lunged again and again toward the canoe. There was plenty of action in the next few moments! I stood up in the



One more photograph, to show the change in conditions

Rifle-Shooting In the Church

By CAPT. H. L. HARKER



Looking toward the firing line, with members in the background. (Captain Harker is seen seated at the left.—Ed.)

When Captain Harker first spoke to me about forming a rifle club for our boys I questioned the expediency of such a move; but recognizing the fact that boys must be kept busy and interested, I gave my consent. No organization of boys has "taken" so well and has been conducted in a more orderly manner than this club. The boys are following an interesting hobby, even learning order, courtesy and carefulness. The discipline is always good. If any pastor desires to interest a special "gang" which is difficult to manage, or has a group of boys in his school which seem listless and uninterested, let him ask some rifle association member to organize a rifle club. The boys will eventually take a keener interest in the church and have a greater appreciation for it. The club has worked out well in Grace Lutheran Church. Danger is eliminated.

(Signed) C. G. WOLF, Pastor.

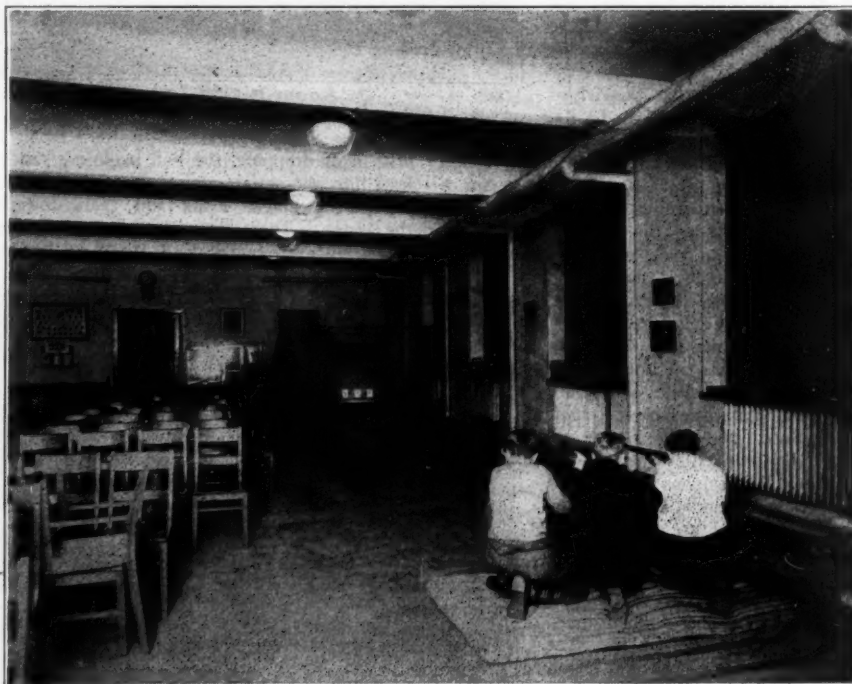
THAT there is much room for improvement in the number of rifle and pistol clubs in this country there is no doubt. There are many of us who like to go out and bang away at an old can or whatever else bobs up, but this kind of shooting does not contribute anything to the game in general. To be of real benefit shooting must be organized, and competitions entered into. We may consider that we are fine shots, but the only way to find out is to measure our skill against that of others. The reason the shooting game lags is because it appears to be too much trouble to try to interest others in it. There are many of you fellows who wrangle and talk about not having a shooting club near

by, but will not take the trouble to organize one. If you are afraid to organize a man's club, lest some of your pupils beat you, try a Junior rifle club, for you can surely beat

the boys—for a little while, at least, though the young eyes and nerves will eventually get you. But what do you care? You have started twenty or more boys in the finest sport there is.

A little effort has recently produced results in one church in Baltimore, and surely there is a church in your community. You may wonder why I started in to sell rifle-shooting to a church. I will tell you: First, you start with an organization; the boys are probably already playing basket ball or some other games in the church basement or recreation hall attached thereto. Second, the church vestry and brotherhoods are only too glad to have someone interest their boys and hold them, so they will be off the streets. They will also find some way to finance the boys until they get a start. All the boys are naturally fond of shooting, and you will find them eager to jump at your proposal. I sought one boy and asked him whether he could get together about ten boys who would like to learn to shoot the rifle. He said he would try. The following week he had twelve, one of whom happened to be the pastor's son. A visit to the members of the vestry was necessary to explain to them that shooting could be safely done in the church basement under proper supervision, and permission was immediately granted. The brotherhood, hearing about these arrangements, voted the boys a sum of money sufficient to pay their affiliation fee.

(Continued on page 14)



Three of the boys on the firing line, with targets and backstop at far end of room. Note the chairs temporarily pushed aside.

The .28-Bore Shotgun

By CHAS. ASKINS

THE Ithaca Gun Co. tells me that they made during the year 1928 but seven .28-bore shotguns. The number is insignificant, considering that this is one of the largest shotgun factories in America. This leaves the Parker Brothers still making the gauge, and I hope they continue to do so for many years to come. Understand, the Ithaca company did not tell me that they would discontinue the .28, and they will probably continue to make it to order, though I doubt if they will stock it. This, then, may be a sort of swan-song for the .28.

It is a bit difficult to account for this. In England the little gun is well liked, being used for rabbits and hares as well as for game-bird shooting. It seems to fit in well with the English idea of very light guns. It is somewhat difficult to account for the lack of popularity of the .28. It had quite a run, and was well spoken of by all of those who tried it.

Various things have militated against this arm. It never was made in a repeating shotgun, in which form it should have been most popular. A pump action .28, after the model of the Winchester or Remington .20's, weighing about 5¾ pounds, should have been a most attractive arm—effective also—but it was never made and probably never will be. The second thing that hurt the .28 was a divergence of opinion between the shooters and the ammunition makers as to what the cartridge should be. The ammunition people finally settled upon a 2½-inch case, loaded with 1¾ drams of powder and ¾ ounce of shot. At the same time the shooters showed a determination to have a 2¾-inch case loaded with two drams of powder and ¾ ounce of shot—that or nothing. The long cases are still to be had, and on order still to be had loaded; but such ammunition is never advertised, never kept in stock and has been so difficult to get that people have virtually quit trying. The man who wants a new gun knows precisely what he is to get in a .20-bore, while in a .28 he may think that he is simply buying trouble.

The third, final and most convincing reason for not buying the .28 is the .410. A great many .410's have been built, and there is little doubt that nearly as many .28's could have been sold had the smaller gun not appeared. The people who desired a gun smaller than .20, a ladies' gun or a boy's gun, went direct to the .410. So many nice things have been said about the .410 that it appealed to the imagination of people who simply wanted some kind of a small shotgun. The .410 would kill game up to 30 yards. It had no recoil, and it made very little noise. This noise business has had a certain amount of influence.

I notice that the great firm of A. G. Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England, lists all kinds of .410 bores; some of them fine double guns, but more of them single barrels, made in England, in America and on the Continent. This same firm is also making or listing a silencer for this gauge. That tells some of the secret, because they have poachers in England, and those gentry need to operate with very little noise. Among their other .410 bores is a walking-cane gun, disguised so that it can not be told from a walking stick. Put a silencer on this cane gun, and it is to be foreseen that now and then somebody will walk along a hedge, screw off the disguised end of his cane gun and take a pot shot at a pheasant or partridge. I believe that right now more out-of-season shooting is being done with the .410 than with all other bores combined.

The .28-bore is a horse of another color, so far as noise is concerned. The report is very much the same as that of a .20-bore, and can be heard a mile. In a weight of under 6 pounds, around 5, it has nearly the same recoil as a 6½-pound .20-bore, provided maximum cartridges are used. With ¾ of an ounce of shot it will kill ducks up to 40 yards or, say, 5 yards back of a good .20. Patterns and velocities are the same as those of a .20—that is, the spread is the same for different degrees of choke, though patterns are slightly thinner. It is an honest game gun, though not a better gun in any respect, except as to lessened recoil, than a .20-bore.

I think possibly the tendency to order the 28-gauge in light weight has hurt it a little. A full-grown man has about so much strength, on the average, and he requires a gun which in a measure balances his muscular development. It is possible to get an arm too light as well as too heavy. A little 5-pound shotgun is fine to carry, but when the man who has been accustomed to swinging and aligning a 7-pound gun tries to get on with a 5-pound gun he will find himself missing. The gun has swung too fast for the aim, for the trigger or something else has gone amiss. The .28-bore gun with which I did my best work was a Parker with 30-inch barrels, which weighed 6¾ pounds. Not many such guns were made, I suppose, and not many men would have tolerated the weight in a .28-bore; but I hit with it, first and second barrel. Never did see a gun so quick to get on with the second barrel, or one that could be swung more accurately. Using two drams of Schultz powder and ¾ of an ounce of shot, the gun hung just where it was discharged, and the second

barrel was whipped in—well, as fast as a man could think, anyhow.

I shot this Parker on all kinds of game—prairie chickens in Nebraska and the Dakotas; quail in Illinois, Georgia, and Mississippi; also did quite a little duck-shooting with it in Oklahoma. Nobody ever told me that I was particularly handicapped by the gun. Ranges were shortened a little on ducks and chickens; but if the birds were plentiful that didn't matter. We used to shoot ducks in the spring in those days, and chickens in late summer; so killed a plenty of them, anyhow.

Under the same conditions I'd be willing to drop all guns other than the .28. However, conditions are different, when, as Mr. George C. Clough, of Houston, Tex., wrote me recently, he had shot all day and never got a duck down under 60 yards. He is looking for an .8-bore, and that is about what I need, too.

Now nobody is going to maintain, or at least I am not, that the .28-bore is an all-round shotgun. It won't take the place of a powerful .10-bore for duck- and goose-shooting. If properly choked—and it ought not to be less than a modified choke, either barrel—it is a harder gun to hit with than an improved cylinder .20. But shotguns are queer tools at best, and the difference between the smallest gauge and the largest in use is by no means what might be imagined. Take the little .410 with ¾ ounce of shot, and it will put more shot into a duck at 25 yards than a punt gun with 10-foot barrel, 2-inch bore, and two pounds of shot will at a hundred yards. In the same way we can take the .28-bore with ¾ ounce of shot, and then take an 8-gauge with four times as much shot—three ounces—and the whole gain is no more than 30 yards—90 feet. Here, then, we have toted around an 8-gauge, weighing 14 pounds, perhaps, been kicked and slammed around with it, and all we have gained in range is 30 yards. The 10-gauge with the best loads obtainable won't show more than 25 yards gain, and may not show more than 60 feet, in an ordinary .10. A man sure has to pay for what he gains in range, but we are all looking for an 80-yard gun, and maybe we will get it some time. My opinion now is that the best hope for getting it lies in the Cutts Compensator; and I am just guessing at that.

Pattern No. 1 is an actual .28-bore pattern at 40 yards, No. 4 shot, ¾ ounce, 102 pellets in the charge and about 70 in the pattern. The duck is drawn in a little large, and thus more shot are shown as striking him than might be true in practice; but the gun will surely kill ducks at the distance, as it has many a time in my hands. This pattern was shot by



Parker 28-gauge, 30-inch barrels, raised matted rib, beaver-tail fore end, cheekpiece

the long-barreled Parker, as was No. 2. The duck in No. 2 is drawn in rather small, not filling as much of the 30-inch circle as a big duck would, but it shows the falling off in pattern between 40 and 50 yards. The duck might have been killed if in just the right position, and might as readily have been missed, with a good hold. The chances are the gun hits a mallard duck at 50 yards, but very often will do no more than cripple him. The duck in No. 1 is taken from a painting by Charles Livingston Bull; No. 2 is a drawing of my own and could more readily be made to scale.

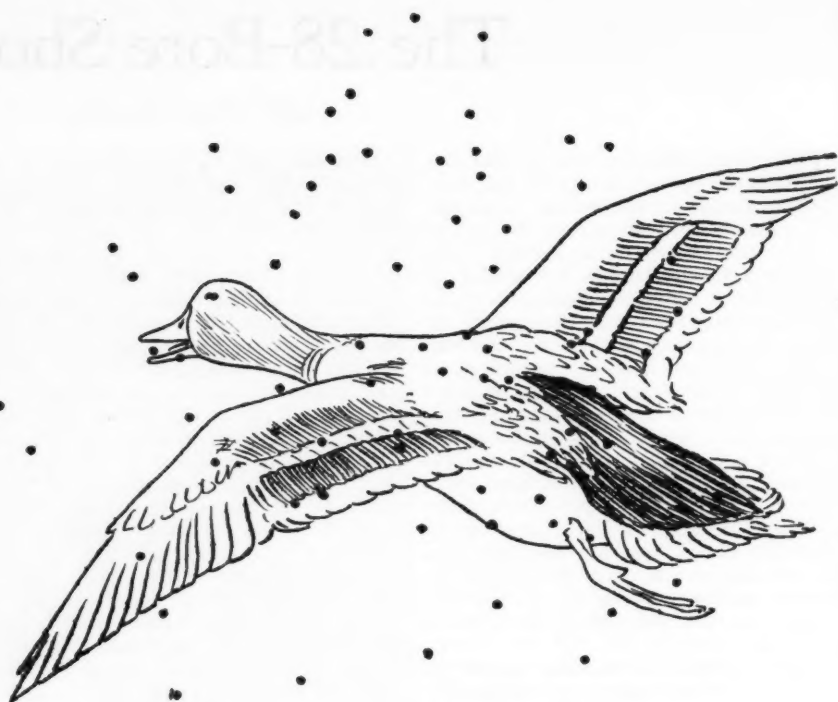
Like all small-bores, even the .410, the 28-gauge will kill ducks farther than it will kill quail or doves, though seemingly better adapted to the small birds. This is due to range being limited by pattern, and not by velocity. The .28 has more velocity at the limit of its range than has a .10-bore at its maximum range, because the shot are started at practically the same velocity, and the gauge has nothing to do with sustained velocity. This means in actual practice that you are more apt to kill a duck when so many shot are placed in him at 40 yards, .28-bore, than is true with a .10, when a like number of shot are driven into him at 60 yards.

Now, taking it for granted that the .28 is not the arm for the man who can own but one gun, and must use it on all kinds of game, is it of any use to anybody? It is a good deal of the old story with which the rifleman is quite familiar. The novice had better pick the rifle that surely is going to kill, whether or not he has placed his bullet. A good gun for him is the .30-06, which is the 12-gauge in rifles. On the other hand, the hunter who has exhausted the thrill of knocking down his first head or two of big game may get more kick out of shooting a .256, knowing that he must hold very true or miss his "horns." The .28-bore man is in that position. A shooter with a gun having no recoil, full-choked and close-patterning, is in for a deal of satisfaction when he drops a big duck at what looks to be the limit of a 12-gauge in range.

The .28-bore is not for the man who gets but a few days' shooting a year, maybe a week on ducks, or a week-end on quail or rabbits. He needs to kill something in order to prevent the whole thing from appearing a futile sort of business. Such a shooting man needs a 12- or a 16-bore—just the ordinary knockabout variety. But if I lived in the South, where the quail season lasts three months; or if it were possible to spend my winters in the South during the quail season, shooting day after day as long as I liked, killing more game perhaps than I knew what to do with, then I'd get a .28-bore gun. My gun would be just the Parker that I used to own: 30-inch barrels, full-choked both barrels, chambered for $2\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cases, and maybe I'd put those patent rubber peep-sights on the piece so as to be able to sight like a rifle.

I'd get me an old, slow-going pony or a mule, a steady bird dog or two, a nigger boy

(Continued on page 14)



No. 1—28-bore gun, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce No. 4 shot, 40 yards



No. 2—28-bore gun, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce No. 4 shot, 50 yards. Both drawings are taken from actual patterns, with, of course, the duck drawn in. The pattern above might have killed a duck, but probably would not have

Telescope Mounts and Other Kinks

By F. H. CARPENTER, M. D.

FOR the past several years I have been very much interested in the development of the telescope sight for the modern high-power hunting rifle. In this Western country, where much of the hunting is done on horseback, the matter of proper mounts for these excellent telescopes has been a serious problem. Where the rifle is carried for days at a time in a saddle scabbard, and where one must often draw his gun quickly, it is absolutely necessary that the mounts be free from all sharp projections. They should be as low as possible, light in weight, very strong, and be simple of adjustment.

I realize that all shooters will not agree with me regarding the low mount; but it stands to reason that the lower the telescope is the easier is it to get a quick alignment. When the rifle is thrown to the shoulder the alignment of the telescope and the eye should be as perfect as when using the Lyman peep. Valuable time is sometimes lost if one has to shift the eye or the head in order to get the proper alignment. Some shooters prefer that the scope be mounted high enough to enable them to use the open sights without removal of the telescope. Such an arrangement is cumbersome and makes the gun top-heavy. With it there is a marked tendency to cant the barrel. It strikes me as being a far better arrangement to have the telescope easily removable and the rear mount so arranged that a peepsight can be quickly put in place and one be on his way again in a very short time, in case of possible accident to the scope.

The greater the distance between the mounts the less liability there is of the telescope barrel getting bent in rough usage, and the more rigid is the attachment of scope to gun. With the elevating mechanism within the telescope the distance between mounts is of no consequence in computing angles of departure.

I have tried out many types of mounts, but most of them were too bunglesome to be practicable in the field. I might suggest that I am talking about top mounts only. Some of the old-timers still prefer the side mount, and they are welcome to it.

With the valuable aid of my good friend, Mr. J. H. Redfield, of the Western Gunsight Corporation, there has been worked out what we believe to be a very practical telescope mount for the modern hunting rifle. This type of mount has stood the test of some very hard hunting trips, and has been given extra rough usage in order to give it a severe test. I have dropped my rifle on the frozen ground, jammed it against trees, etc., in order to show up any defects; but the

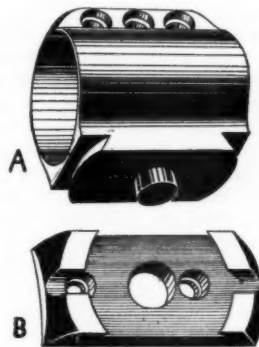


54 Winchester with bolt handle turned down. This allows a very low mounting, which is necessary, as the comb of the stock is rather low. An extension on the safety facilitates the throw—88

telescope has never been out of adjustment.

We made several models and tried them out on various rifles, and have made improvements from time to time, until the present model seems to be the ultimate standard for hunting-rifles.

I feel that when the rifle is once sighted in for the distance one expects to use it, I

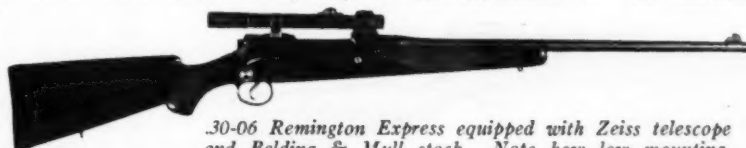


Front mount with clamp and base. "A" is the clamp which goes around the telescope tube—note lug on bottom. "B" is the base which is screwed to the receiver ring. "A" fits into "B" with a circular dovetail, in addition to the lug



Rear mount, showing the windage screws. Screws are case-hardened. Removal of right-hand screw is all that is necessary to remove the telescope

would never touch the adjustments. Tinkering with telescope adjustments in the hunting country is a poor pastime. Unless otherwise specified, the rifle is bore-sighted for 200 yards and the telescope mounted accordingly, and it is surprising how little adjustment it



30-06 Remington Express equipped with Zeiss telescope and Belding & Mull stock. Note how low mounting, combined with the high comb of stock, makes an ideal combination

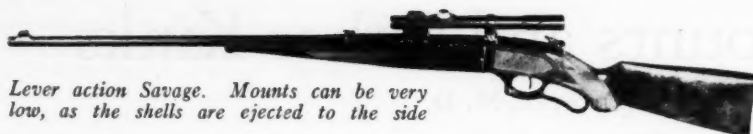
takes to get sighted in. I have sighted in for 200 yards in three shots.

The rear mount is so constructed that a 25-cent piece will remove the right-hand windage screw, per-

mitting the telescope to be turned to a right angle with the gun and lifted from the front mount block. I have removed my telescopes many times, and they always return to the original position. A peepsight is made to fit the block where the rear ring rests, and it can be put in place in a few seconds, so that the hunter is not crippled in case something happens to his telescope. I test out the proper height of the front sight with this peep to give me a point blank of 200 yards. I always carry this peep in my pocket, along with a 25-cent coin, which is all that is needed to make the change. One should make this test before going into the hunting country; and then should the change to the peepsight become necessary, it can be made without having to sight in again for the use of the peepsight. I used a stationary peepsight for years that was sighted for 200 yards, and found the stationary sight very satisfactory for hunting. I saw my hunting partner miss two fine grizzlies one day because, when he pulled his rifle from the scabbard some of the numerous nuts on his peepsight got caught in the leather and threw his sight far out of adjustment.

The clamp which holds the scope in the front mount and takes the recoil, is tightened by three screws, so that there is never any slipping of the telescope due to heavy recoil. This clamp is very carefully fitted, and the screws are placed on the top for convenience in removal. The clamp is carefully dovetailed into a steel block, which is screwed to the receiver ring. This is a circular dovetail, so that it is necessary to turn the telescope to a right angle before it can be lifted from the block. There is also a cylindrical lug on the bottom of the clamp, which fits into a hole in the center of the block, making it absolutely secure against any wobble. In addition to the two taper screws into the receiver ring there is a flange on the rear end of this block that fits down over the rear of the receiver ring in order to take some of the recoil strain off the screws. This front block has a V-notch cut in it, so that it will not interfere with the use of the peepsight.

All material used in this new Western scope mount is of the best grade of steel, so as to give as little weight as possible. All screws are case-hardened, as is also the flange on the rear ring where it comes in contact with the windage screws. This is done in or-



Lever action Savage. Mounts can be very low, as the shells are ejected to the side

der to prevent any battering of the screw heads or of the ring. The amount of windage required is very slight, but plenty of latitude is allowed to take care of all kinds of ammunition. It will be noted that there are no projections of any kind to hang up in a scabbard or on brush.

This type of mount is best adapted to some of the bolt-action rifles, the Remington Express having the best-shaped bolt handle for the purpose. On the Springfield and Model 54 Winchester it is necessary to bend the bolt handle down in order to get a low mounting; and on the Springfield it is best to have a reverse safety. On the Springfield the safety will not lock the bolt handle but will lock the firing pin; and by putting a small knurled extension on the safety it is very easy to throw off. This Western mount can be used on the lever-action Savage, or on any other rifle that ejects to the side. It can be mounted on the Newton without alteration of the bolt handle. I have used this outfit on a .256 Newton, a .30-06 Remington Express and on a Springfield, and haven't had the slightest trouble in any instance.

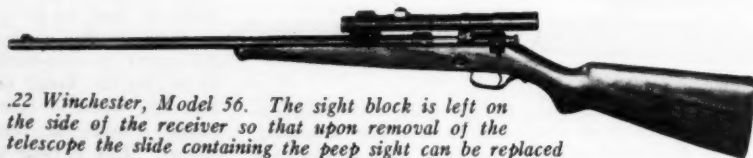
This description of strictly hunting mounts must not be confused with mounts used for fine target-shooting. Good work at the target has been done with the low-power hunting scope, but this scope is not well adapted to target-shooting. These new Western mounts can be used on any of the low-power scopes on the market. Most of the experimenting was done with the Zeiss glass. Much has been written regarding the proper gratule to use. I prefer a medium-size cross hair—one that will about quarter an eight-inch bull at 200 yards. It can be seen in poor light and does not hide the game if one desires to hold over on long shots. I usually tie one or two knots in the vertical hair—one very close to the horizontal hair and then one lower down. This gives a range up to 700 yards without having to guess how far to hold over. Lynx fur makes the best cross hairs on account of its even size, elasticity and its length. It is quite a job to put in cross hairs, and I will not attempt to describe the process in this article. In the telescopes equipped with cross hairs I have never found it necessary to use the elevating turret at all. In fact, on one telescope I have removed the turret entirely and put a plate over the opening on the top of the telescope. This makes a real streamline outfit.

Complaints have been made about the eyepiece on the Zeiss telescopes getting out of focus. On the new models this will not occur, as the eyepiece is very tight. On the older models one can remove the eyepiece and saw in two the ring that the guide screws go into. This will allow the guide screws to pull the ring tight against the barrel of the telescope, and the eyepiece will not move. On some makes of scope this same difficulty has been overcome by the use of a jam nut. On the new model Zeiss scope the elevating turret has been improved, in that it requires the use of a coin to move it; and it is much smaller, giving a neater appearance.

The Western scope mounts are not as expensive as some others, and are entirely satisfactory for the use intended. All mounts are made to interchange, so that if one has two or more guns and does not feel like investing in more than one telescope, this telescope can be shifted from one gun to another with very little trouble, as the windage remains fixed on each gun, and is not affected by the removal of the telescope. This feature enables one to use the same telescope on a .22 or a .30-06.

A telescope sight has its drawbacks in very wet weather, but one may escape some of the difficulty by running heavy shellac around the screw heads and around the joint where the eyepiece fits over the barrel of the telescope; also around the turret fittings. A piece of steel tubing of proper size fitted over the front end of the scope barrel helps to keep water off the front glass. A slice of onion rubbed on the glass will prevent snow from sticking, and does not reduce the visibility to any great extent. Never bring a very cold telescope into a warm room, for the glass is sure to fog, both inside and out; let it warm up gradually and there will be no trouble.

I have no commercial interest in the Western scope mount, and in giving this description my sole idea has been to acquaint my brother sportsmen with what I believe to be a very practical hunting outfit, and one within the reach of the average hunter. For those desiring it, a mount can be had that enables the shooter to use his open sights without removal of the telescope. This mount screws to the side of the receiver, and the windage and elevation are contained within the mount where one does not wish to use the elevating gratule.



.22 Winchester, Model 56. The sight block is left on the side of the receiver so that upon removal of the telescope the slide containing the peep sight can be replaced

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE CHURCH

(Continued from page 10)

ation in the Junior Rifle Corps of the N. R. A., purchase some targets, and buy a steel plate 4 x 6 feet, and one-quarter inch thick. This plate, inclined at an angle of about 60 degrees from the horizontal and boxed around, serves as a backstop. A bushel of sawdust thrown in the bottom of the box will prevent all splash. We were now ready to shoot, the usual preliminaries having been accomplished during the time we were getting the plate and other necessary articles. As the Sunday School is held in this basement, it is necessary to remove several rows of chairs, which are cheerfully replaced by the boys after the firing, and all is in readiness for classes the following morning. We shoot on Saturday nights. One of the boys made a reflector, consisting of two 60-watt bulbs and a piece of mirror, and with a short cord we plug into a base receptacle. Another small bulb in the rear, shielded from the firing point, is the only other light in the room. For rifles, take your own. Maybe you have two; if not, get one of your associates to help you out and take his rifle. A few cartridges will not cost much. The boys will soon find out that shooting with another's rifle is not satisfactory and will find a way to get one of their own.

The news is spreading in the community and boys from other congregations are coming in to find out about forming a club in their church, so that I now have prospects of starting five more clubs—and we have only been shooting a month. As it is impossible for one man to take up more than two clubs without giving up too much time, I am urging several of the members of my rifle club to assist in this work, so that there will be an experienced shot as instructor in each new club. This will wake up the dormant spirit in the old club members to see who is the most successful coach. Mr. C. G. Wolf is pastor of the church where we have our club, and is much interested in the welfare of the boys. He is also a very good rifle shot; and from what I hear a men's club is in the making.

The officers of the club are: Linwood Gebb, president; W. A. Emmel, vice president; John A. Wachter, secretary; Walter Hedeman, treasurer; Melvin Blake, executive officer.

The number of active members at this time is 22.

.28-BORE SHOTGUN

(Continued from page 12)

to ride behind, mark birds and help to retrieve. I'd ride about only on good days and wouldn't shoot very hard. I'd shoot only well enough to make the little nigger yell, "You got one ole pattedge dat time, Cap'in'." The quail would play horse with me sometimes; but missing wouldn't matter, and hitting wouldn't matter, either. For this kind of shooting nothing would suit me except a .28, and I'd want it to shoot close enough to put all the shot in a 10-inch circle at 20 yards, if that is possible. I'd be rich as a king, down in the Mississippi cotton fields and pine.

The Last Word

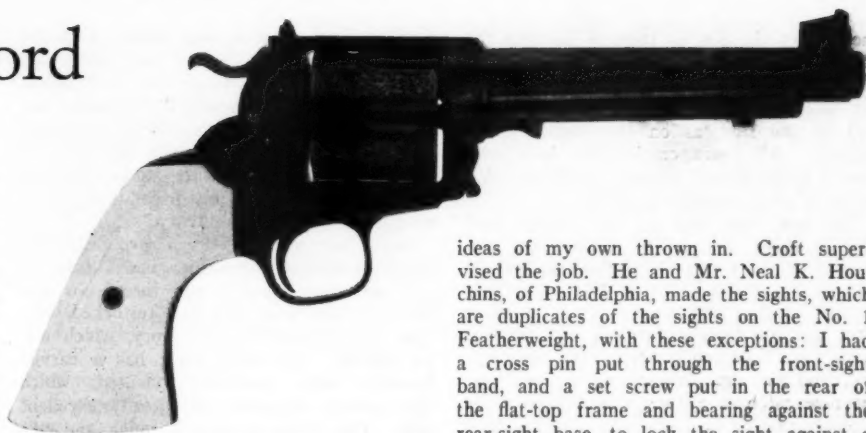
By ELMER KEITH

MOST men have a hobby—all men should have, as a recreation, pastime or diversion from their regular work. A very good friend once wrote me, "Whenever you find a man without a hobby, they had just as well put him to bed with a shovel, as he will never be worth a d—." I think that there is a lot of truth in this statement.

Like many another, for years I have been using the old Peacemaker and trying to improve its shooting through the use of better sights and ammunition. I have tried many different front sights, from the Sheard and Lyman down to the common rifle sight dovetailed into the barrel. I have also tried cutting out the rear notch into a U, or a square or Patridge rear, using small files for the job. It is very easy to improve the rear sights thus. The rear notch should be wide enough to permit of one's seeing a little light on each side of the front sight, so as to properly center it. How often I have wished for good adjustable sights that would bring the point of impact and point of aim together, for my heavy loads. Many times I've worked up loads to shoot right with the fixed Colt sights for elevation; then in case the gun shot to one side, I would bend the front sight by placing the sharp side or edge of a cake of type metal under the base of the sight, while some friend, often the better half, held the gun. Then with a hammer and some soft metal, such as brass, copper or type metal, for a punch, I would drive the whole sight over into correct line. This method, if done right, leaves the sight straight up and down, as it bends the whole sight at the base and will correct most guns laterally. It's often quite a job to get an S. A. A. with fixed sights adjusted for one particular load. These guns frequently come from the factory shooting high, low or out of line, unless one specifies that his gun be sighted up before it leaves the factory.

The Colt factory furnishes but one standard model of the S. A. A. now, in plain and fancy finish, though at one time they did furnish flat-top Bisley and S. A. A. models with target sights. It's a simple matter at the factory to adjust sights on the S. A. I have watched my friend Fitzgerald remove the extractor tube, slip a polished steel rod of land diameter into the barrel and clamp same tightly in a special barrel vise, with padded jaws to fit the contour of the barrel; then slip his hammer handle through the cylinder space in the frame and turn the barrel to correct line, though sometimes it required some sighting shots and additional moving to get it just right. That's all very nice if one has the tools, but we on isolated ranches and in the hills have no such tools, and do not care to be without our guns from three to six weeks, or more, either.

My good friend, S. H. Croft, put in a lot of time, thought and money improving



the S. A. Colt. He was working to obtain a light-weight weapon for self-defense purposes. However, a combination of some of his improvements added to the regular-weight 6-gun makes the last word in a fine, trigger S. A. for target or game shooting. Mr. Croft has designed the changes necessary to convert an ordinary S. A. Colt into the finest trigger single-action imaginable, either in the Featherweight model, or, at my suggestion, in a heavy, all-around 6-gun.

Mr. Croft had four models of Featherweight guns made up from S. A. Army and Bisley Colts, which I described in a previous issue of the RIFLEMAN. He worked out and had made up his No. 3 grip, which is perfect. At about the same time, or a little later, J. D. O'Meara finished up his pet 6-gun grip. Both he and Croft used the Bisley back strap and S. A. A. guard and front strap. The Bisley back strap is bent to the same angle as the S. A. A. When O'Meara had finished, I found that his grip and Croft's No. 3 were almost identical. For a gun to be used with trigger this No. 3 is the latest and best grip ever put on a 6-gun.

In giving Mr. Croft's Featherweights an extensive and thorough try-out, I discovered their strong points, as well as their few weak ones. Personally, except for a pocket gun, I prefer the S. A. left full weight. Croft designed these for pocket guns, however. I favor leaving the extractor on, unless the barrel be cut down too short for it to work. Of the different Croft grips, No. 1 was standard S. A. A., while No. 3 was the best grip of all. For the slip gun the regular S. A. A. grip is the best, and about the only one that can be used.

The S. A. A. is one of the best-balanced and easiest handled of 6-guns. The regular S. A. A. back strap, while by far the best shaped of any on the market, and the only one for the slip gun, does not come up as high in back as it should to completely fill the hand. By bending and welding the Bisley back strap to the same general contour as the S. A. A., and combining with the S. A. A. guard and front strap, we have the No. 3 grip.

Needless to say, after playing with Croft's guns a while I decided to have one of my S. A. A. guns worked over to incorporate some of Croft's improvements, with a few

ideas of my own thrown in. Croft supervised the job. He and Mr. Neal K. Houchins, of Philadelphia, made the sights, which are duplicates of the sights on the No. 1 Featherweight, with these exceptions: I had a cross pin put through the front-sight band, and a set screw put in the rear of the flat-top frame and bearing against the rear-sight base, to lock the sight against a possible blow.

Mr. Croft had Mr. R. F. Sedgley weld up the frame into a flat top, and extend it back over the top of the hammer; and also fit the new type base pin and catch. This pin is a tool-steel job, and is a very close fit. Mr. Sedgley also made the No. 3 grip, welded the base onto the S. A. A. hammer to fill the long cut in the top of the Bisley back strap, and made the wide trigger, which of course required some cutting out of the trigger hole in the guard. The hammer is one J. D. O'Meara had previously fitted with Bisley top for me, by dovetailing and brazing in the Bisley thumb piece. O'Meara also made and fitted the walrus ivory stocks. Sedgley made and fitted the new type mainspring. He and Croft designed this very excellent spring for the S. A. A. It is not as liable to breakage as the regular S. A. A. spring and is very much more sensitive and quicker than the standard spring; and the gun cocks as easily as when Newman's "far country" spring is used. This Newman spring is unbreakable, and the best for absolute reliability. The Croft-Sedgley spring is without a doubt the fastest in action of any S. A. A. spring, and should improve the S. A. greatly for target-shooting.

We decided to call this gun model No. 5. The sights are square, or Patridge; the rear one adjustable for windage in the same manner as the S. & W. target sights. The front-sight blade is adjustable for elevation by the turning of a screw in the rear of the base. This gives very close micrometer adjustment, with a locking screw on the side of the base. This type of sight and blade gives maximum sight radius. The front sight elevates at the muzzle and not an inch to the rear, as on most target 6-guns. The front sight is fitted by means of a barrel band, base and band being one piece of steel. Two blades were made for this gun. One of them I am going to have fitted with a Call type gold bead.

I had long wished for a wide trigger instead of the narrow S. A. A. one placed in the left side of the guard. Croft had one made by Sedgley for this gun that seems to fit perfectly the contour of my trigger finger. This trigger is set back close to the guard, which greatly improves the gun, to my notion. It gives about the same difference in

the feel of the gun as there is between the old and new model .45 Auto. Colt. This also helps one to properly squeeze the trigger without exerting pressure too far ahead and to one side, as on the regular S. A. triggers. All 6-gun cranks that have ever used a Bisley-topped hammer on their S. A.'s prefer it to the regular hammer.

The new type base pin has a large head that is easily grasped to remove the pin, instead of the regular head that one usually had to use the head of a shell on to pull it out. Unless the regular S. A. is fitted with an extra strong spring in the base-pin catch, the recoil will drive the pin forward, and in some cases tie up the gun. This new catch is a lever that swings into a square cut in base pin, and no amount of firing can loosen the pin. At the same time it is very easy to remove the pin for cleaning. A spring plunger locks the lever.

The illustration is an exact likeness of this gun. However, one must handle and shoot it to appreciate the excellence of its grip and balance. The grip has very close to the same angle as that of the regular S. A. A.; and the gun is quickly aimed and fired. The gun is a natural pointer to any one used to the S. A. A.

Mr. Houchins fitted the barrel up very close to the cylinder, for smokeless powder. Both he and O'Meara do a very good job of fitting barrels and cylinders.

The flat-top frame is extended back about one-half inch more than standard, which adds materially to the sight radius and to the general beauty of the gun. The front-sight band is sweated and taper-pinned to the barrel. The trigger pull is around 3½ pounds, and is very clean and snappy.

Using a charge of 5 grains of Bull's-eye and a 250-grain cast bullet sized to .431, I have put five shots under a silver dollar at 15 yards with the right hand, and all five under or touching a dollar with the left hand; and I am not a target 6-gun shot. Such accuracy is good enough for me and will get meat when I need it. Understand, I can not hold that well at all times.

For self-defense and quick draw these sights can be improved by having the front blade a straight taper from rear to top, and non-adjustable, so there will be nothing to catch on clothing or holster. Also the rear sight can be made lower by eliminating the adjusting screws, and driving the sight to either side to line up, then locking with a set screw or by tinning and sweating.

To my notion this is the finest and best Colt in existence. I know there are many with inlay work and finer finish, but they lack Croft's many improvements, which are to me worth far more than all the inlay work, as they are a real help in landing a bullet where I wish it to go. For general excellence of grip, balance, sights, trigger and hammer, I do not think this gun can be improved upon.

Last spring I killed with this gun over 59 magpies, around two dozen crows and hawks, six horned owls, and a bobcat, to say nothing of over a hundred blacktail jack rabbits and a few woodchucks. It does

excellent work even at long range. I should like to see the Colt factory turn out a duplicate of this gun in plain and fancy finish, and am quite sure it would find a large sale. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Croft, Sedgley, Houchins and O'Meara for their painstaking care and masterful workmanship; and also my friend John Newman, who gave me the ivory.

Now, four months after I wrote this article, the walrus ivory grips had shrunk to such an extent that I was forced to take them off and have the gun restocked, this time with carved elephant ivory, which will not shrink. The right stock has a carved Mexican eagle perfectly executed, which still further improves the already excellent grip. The raised carving is rough and fills in the palm of one's hand.

It has been quite recently that I have changed from .45 Colt to .44 Special caliber for my 6-guns, for a number of reasons. For one thing, I have found it much easier



Showing new type of main-spring

to obtain good, reliable, accurate reloading tools for the .44 than for the .45 Colt. The bore diameter of Colt's .44 Special guns does not vary to anything like the extent of the .45 Colt. I have seen .45 Colt guns with groove and cylinder diameters measuring only .450, which with a heavy load is very apt to scrap the old Peacemaker. Remember, the .45 Colt has been built for over half a century, and several different generations have bored the various guns; so is it any wonder that guns of various ages vary in bore diameter?

If a man wishes the most powerful handgun, and still wishes to use only factory ammunition, then the .45 Colt is the one best bet, with Remington black-powder loads. However, if he wishes to reload, then the .44 Special is the best of them all. The walls of the cylinder in the .44 are thicker than in the .45, also the rear end of the barrel; and the .44 will stand more pressure with safety than the .45. The .44 Special is more accurate and can be safely loaded to give equal or often better velocity than the .45 Colt with the same weight bullets.

I am all through with heavy smokeless loads in the .45 Colt. F. C. Ness worked

up a charge of 16.3 grains of No. 80 behind my .45 Colt bullet of 260 grains. This load gave 935 feet per second, with around 15,000 pounds' pressure, and was by far the best and most powerful load I ever used in the Peacemaker. However, it took just seventy-odd of these loads to crack the rear end of the barrel in four places, and bulge the walls of all chambers over the bolt cuts, in my wife's pet 6-gun. This gun was No. 335000, and in perfect condition. These cartridges were loaded by the B. & M. factory and charges carefully weighed. So nothing but black in the .45 for me. I have found that King's Semi-Smokeless is the dirtiest of all powders in a 6-gun, though excellent in a rifle.

I designed my .45 Colt black-powder bullet of 260 grains some three years ago, and lately Mr. Croft had an exact duplicate made up in .44 Special. He had two weights of bullet made up, one of 260 grains and one of 280 grains, as man-stoppers. I worked up to a maximum charge of 15 grains No. 80 behind the 260-grain bullet. I believe this load develops 1,000 feet per second, as it gives over 2 inches more penetration than the Ness load in the .45, or the Remington black-powder load. Both this Croft .44 Special bullet and my .45 Colt bullet have short seating depth and extend nearly flush with end of the cylinder, which leaves room for really powerful loads. These bullets also cut down the jump from cylinder to barrel, and improve accuracy. They were designed to give maximum shock up to 50 yards. However, I made several long-range kills on jack rabbits at over 100 yards, and some up to 150 yards. This 15-grain charge with the Croft 260-grain bullet is a maximum load, and I am sure that a load of 14 grains of No. 80 is just as accurate and a lot easier on the cylinder bolt cuts. I fired several hundred of these heavy loads without damaging a new .44 Special Colt S. A. in the least, except for a slight burring of the bolt cuts, which can well be expected when one uses a 6-gun with such heavy charges.

I started in with a light charge of No. 80 behind the 280-grain bullet, and gradually worked it up to 12 grains before the powder burned very well, finally stopping at 13 grains as the maximum safe load. This really is an awful load—sharp report, and recoil fully as heavy as the heaviest .45 Colt black loads. I used bullets of around 1 to 10 tin and lead. Never shoot bullets in a 6-gun that can not be shoved through cylinder mouths by hand. For these maximum loads bullets should be not over two one-thousandths over size of grooves. All charges should be carefully weighted to one-tenth of a grain.

These loads both burn well, and will stay in a 2-inch circle at 15 yards like a possum in a hollow log. I really believe the 280-grain bullet too long and heavy, and with its very blunt nose, like the old .41 Colt, for long-range work; and what 200-yard shooting I have done did not indicate that it is very accurate at this range. Both bullets are amply accurate for the purpose in-

tended—namely, as man-stoppers up to 50 yards. The 260-grain load seems to be considerably more accurate at long range. The 280-grain load is, I believe, the most powerful man-stopper in existence. The blunt point delivers an awful wallop. Couple that with its extreme weight and fairly good velocity—858 feet per second with 15,000 pounds' pressure—and it is bound to knock all the fight out of most any sized man if hit anywhere between the pelvic bone and where his hair ought to be. However, these bullets are not the thing for target-shooting, or for game-killing at a distance of over 50 yards.

The experts all advocate a small powder space for smokeless powder. I believe they mean powders like Bull's-eye and No. 5. At any rate, my experience leads me to believe just the opposite when using No. 80. I find Bull's-eye at its best when bullets are seated down to standard depth; yet with No. 80 I can load much more powerful loads when I have more powder space.

After fooling with different bullets in the 6-gun for years, and carefully noting their effects on game and their grouping on the target, I have finally designed what I honestly believe to be the best all-around bullet in existence. I drafted this bullet for the .44 Special to go with my No. 5 gun. I found that to suit the target shooter a bullet must be long and heavy, with correct balance; and must be extremely accurate. Last, but not least, it must cut a clean hole in the target. To be extremely accurate at long range it must have some taper at the point and have a long bearing on the lands. It must provide space for plenty of lubricant. The base band must be wide to insure accuracy. There must be a wide band of groove diameter in front of the crimping groove to snugly ride the throat of the cylinder and insure perfect lining up of the cartridge in the chamber. The bullet must have a good crimping groove to properly hold it in the case against recoil.

It should seat nearly flush with the end of the cylinder, to cut down the jump as much as possible. It must provide sufficient powder space for heavy loads of black or No. 80, and still provide correct space for accurate medium loads of Bull's-eye or No. 5. The S. & W. cylinders are shorter than the Colt; so this had to be taken into consideration in designing the length of bullet point. My bullet seats flush with the end of the S. & W. cylinders, and nearly so in the Colt.

Now the question of killing power. A bullet must have a blunt nose like my .45 Colt or Croft's .44 Special, or have a flat point like the .44-40. The two first-named bullets are not the best as regards point for



Testing one of Croft's Featherweights at 300 yards

long range, so I used the flat point. A long, tapered point bucks the wind better than the short .44-40 point. Then again enters that question of wad-cutting on the target. To get both an excellent long-range missile and one that would cut a clean hole in the target or game, I designed my bullet with a long, flat point, with a wide band just ahead of the crimping groove. This band has a square shoulder at the forward edge, and cuts a clean hole to a certainty. It also lines the cartridge up perfectly. As I size them they measure .431 in diameter. The base of point just forward of this band mikes .378; the flat point is about .280 in diameter. This makes a bullet with enough taper to insure maximum penetration on heavy game, and one that will tear tissue at the same time.

So far I have used this bullet on a great many jack rabbits and ducks, and have killed several trapped coyotes with it from No. 5 gun. It is the most accurate bullet I have ever used, and tears an unbelievably large hole in game. I have shot several jack rabbits up to and including 150 yards, and even at this distance the bullet never fails to knock all the run out of them. Many that I shot broadside had a 2-inch hole in their opposite side where the bullet emerged.

Now I am going to make a statement that many will doubt: *A jack rabbit will stand just as much killing as a man*; and I have seen both killed with 6-guns. I have had any number of jacks run off after being shot broadside through paunch or lungs with the heaviest .45 Colt loads with standard bullets. Many of them I never found.

I worked up a charge of 5½ grains of Bull's-eye behind the new Keith bullet for use in No. 5. This is a fine medium load

and wonderfully accurate in this gun, even at long range. For my other .44 Special guns I loaded up to 35 grains of FFG black by pouring the powder through a long tube, to settle it in the case. But it is with No. 80 that I developed the best long-range load. I started in with 12 grains and worked up to 13.5 grains' weight. This last is a very powerful load, shoots very flat and seems just as accurate as its lighter cousins. It must develop very close to 1,075 feet per second. I believe the pressure to be not over 15,000 pounds. It might be possible to increase this charge to 14 grains; but I am contented with it as it is. It slips a bullet endwise through a coyote as if he were so much cheese, and messes him up in great shape inside. I found 13 grains to be a wonderful load and not as hard on bolt cuts. My Colt guns miked .4285 to bottom of grooves, and I size bullets down to .431 for these loads. Recently I killed a duck at 75 yards with this bullet and 5½ grains of Bull's-eye in gun No. 5; also several porcupines at around 50 yards, and jack rabbits at much longer ranges, all with one hit each.

I was shooting at a big white jack at 300 yards, and though I did not get him I put one bullet just under his belly and one within an inch of his back. Many will doubt that a man can shoot a 6-gun this accurately. However, Mr. Croft saw me demonstrate this summer, killing an eagle and several jacks at 150 yards. For this long-range work I nearly always lie down on my back and hold the gun between my knees with both hands, though I have killed jacks at 150 yards while standing. I have another position which I use a great deal for this long-range work. I lie on my side, prop my head up with one hand and rest my gun arm along my right leg.

Anyone wishing to reload with this bullet can obtain moulds from the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn. The bullet will be known and catalogued as the Keith .44 Special. The photos show the bullet even better than I can describe it. A mould will also be made by Lyman for this Keith bullet in hollow-base type, to use 14 grains No. 80 for long range.

I wish to stress the fact that anyone reloading with No. 80 should first find the groove diameter of their barrel, and keep their bullets sized to not over .0025 larger than this size. See that bullets will slip easily through cylinder mouths by hand.

Weigh all powder charges carefully to one-tenth grain, and crimp as nearly the same each time as possible. The above loads referred to all had bullets crimped in their proper crimping groove. One should start in with a light charge of powder and carefully work up to the de-

(Continued on p. 30)



1—Standard bullet for .44 Special and Russian. 2—The loaded cartridge. 3—260-grain Croft Man-Stopper, .44 Special. 4—Loaded cartridge. 5—Keith .44 Special, 280-grain. 6—As loaded in cartridge. 7—.45 Colt factory load, for comparison. 8—255-grain standard bullet for .44 Special. 9—Keith .45 Man-Stopper. 10—New Keith .44 Special bullet



The completed rifle before checking

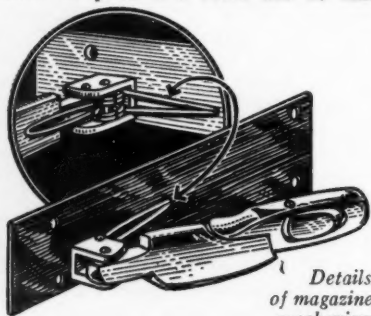
Remodeling the Krag

By JOHN C. HARRIS

IN THE January 15, 1923, issue of *Arms and the Man* I found something that interested me considerably, for the reason that I might be able to help the man who asked, "Can the box be removed from the side of a Krag 1896 carbine, a plate put on and a flat spring put inside, so that the magazine will hold two cartridges?"

With due apology to Major Whelen, who answered the question saying it would be prohibitive in price and could not be loaded

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—It would appear that quite a large number of our readers are interested in remodeling the Krag and Russian rifles. In remodeling the Krag some desire to remove the projecting magazine loading gate; and to provide information as to how this may be done, we are again publishing this article by Mr. Harris, which appeared for the first time in the May 15, 1925, issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Whether or not it is advisable to alter the Krag magazine, each individual must decide for himself.]



Details of magazine mechanism

from the top, I will state that it can be done, in two ways; that it can be loaded from the top and hold three cartridges instead of two and that it doesn't require an expert toolmaker to do the job, either. (I happen to be an expert toolmaker of over thirty years' experience myself, but that is not my fault.)

I got my first idea from an article in that greatest of outdoor magazines, *Outdoor Life*, written by Fred W. Tuck, of California, who removed the projecting part of the magazine, covered the opening with a plate and used a V-shaped spring, which I tried and discarded. The next development was a spring and follower very much like that of a Springfield, the follower being made from a piece of small angle iron. My first spring was made from a clock spring, but I found that a Springfield magazine spring, ground down and narrowed to go in the follower space in the magazine, gave better satisfaction. One end was fastened to the plate and the other to the follower by two 2/56 screws. The plate that covered the magazine is 1/32 half hard or hard flat stock.

The next improvement was to use the regular follower with the ear part cut off where it would square up. A stud was made and slotted for the squared end of the follower to fit in and

which was held by a pin through the stud and follower, a second pin below holding a coil spring of music wire, which is used to push the follower over. (The stud is fastened to the plate by a screw or riveted.)

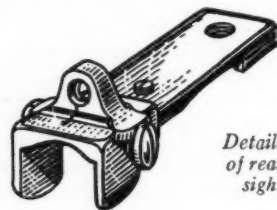
I found the last system worked the best and both load from the top, the same as a Springfield. Mr. Tuck's model had to have the cartridges shoved part way into the chamber and then backed into the magazine. We (Horace D. Payne, who deserves equal credit with me) ground out a groove in the left side plate, which makes it easy to load. The bolt handle is bent at right angles to the sear, which does away with another projection and speeds up the action one-third.

For about two and one-half inches in front of the receiver a Krag barrel is turned perfectly straight. I have bored and turned a sleeve which continues the taper of the barrel, ending with a fillet where the square shoulder of the receiver comes. The sleeve is heated to a dull red and slipped over the barrel to the receiver, where it is securely shrunk fast when cold. Two or three thousandths is enough for shrinkage. This makes a better looking job than the square shoulder. I have wondered why the gunmakers who are remodeling the Springfield into a sporter do not do the same thing. It is not necessary to use a high-grade steel; in

fact, machinery, or cold rolled, which are easier to work, fill the bill entirely.

These two models were given very thorough try-outs in the Adirondacks during the past two seasons. The only difference was that the one with the remodeled Krag follower was much easier to load.

I covered the plate on the right side of the magazine with a thin strip of walnut, dovetailed in at each end, which makes it a fine, smooth job and makes it easy to carry, which it was not with the clumsy magazine projection, as many of the boys who have carried and used them can testify. With a pistol grip pegged onto the original stock (after it has been thinned down so as to lose its club shape) and checked, the butt plate straightened, the toe space filled in with walnut and the stock finished with a good grade of floor wax, thoroughly rubbed in, it makes as fine a hunting rifle as anyone could wish for, the Krag action being much

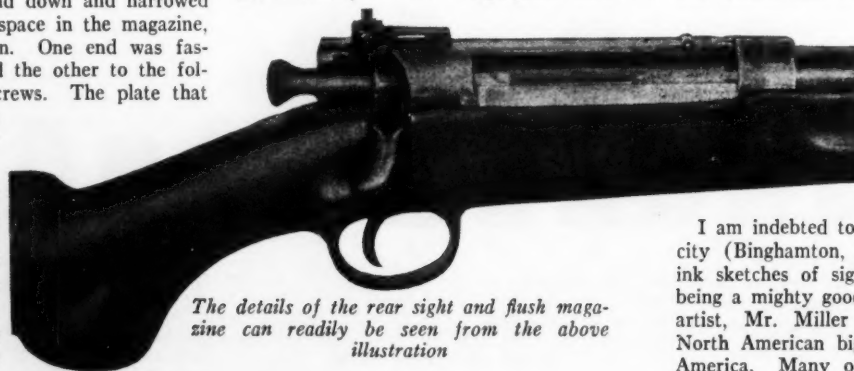


Details of rear sight

smoother in operation than that of the Springfield, even if it has not the latter's strength, on account of less locking lugs.

For a rear sight I made a peep which is fastened to the bolt by a screw in a hole tapped into the extractor pin. It has elevation and windage. The wings on the side of the sight do away with all side play and make it very strong for use in the woods. The main thing is that it is all so compact and smooth that there is nothing to catch in the brush, which I have found is not true of the Lyman or Marble lines, particularly the Lyman 48, which is O. K. for target or open shooting, which we do not have around here.

I am indebted to Harvey E. Miller of this city (Binghamton, N. Y.) for the pen-and-ink sketches of sight and follower. Besides being a mighty good sportsman as well as an artist, Mr. Miller has the most complete North American big-game head collection in America. Many of them are record heads and he has done all the mounting himself.



The details of the rear sight and flush magazine can readily be seen from the above illustration



Conducted by L. Q. Bradley

Schedule N.R.A. Outdoor Matches Announced —Tyros Offered Special Inducement—Six New Matches Programmed

COVERING six newly added matches in addition to the regular series of small-bore, high-power and pistol events as conducted a year ago, the program of N. R. A. Spring-Summer Outdoor Postal Matches for 1929 appears to be complete in every respect. The new matches which have been added to the program since publication of the first edition in November, 1928, are as follows:

Railwaymen's Individual Small-Bore Match. Open to employees of railroads who are members of the N. R. A. or of affiliated rifle clubs. Course of fire is the same as for the International Railwaymen's Team Match—i.e., 20 shots at 50 yards and 20 shots at 100 yards, metallic sights. This match will be fired during the month of July, entries closing July 1.

200-Yard Prone Match. This event was added to the High-Power Rifle Section in order to satisfy the demand of many riflemen who like to shoot prone at the short range. Conditions permit any rifle and any sights, and a special silver medal is provided for the high competitor using the small-bore rifle. Target to be used is the International 200-yard, formerly known as the Official 200-Yard Small-Bore target. The 200-Yard Prone Match is scheduled to be fired during May, entries closing May 1.

The remaining four matches provide a program of individual and team competition for Legionnaires. These matches will be known as the Individual Small-Bore and Small-Bore Team American Legion Championships, and American Legion Individual Service Rifle and Service Rifle Team Matches. Increased interest on the part of veteran organizations sponsoring rifle clubs, particularly among Legion posts, has resulted in the programming of these American Legion Championships. Moreover, in the case of the four Legion matches, for the first year at least, participation will not be limited to Legionnaires and American Legion posts affiliated with the N. R. A.

Of special interest to tyros and shooters new to the postal shooting game is the special offer to be made in the case of tyro matches. The plan provides for acceptance of the entry of tyros in both the 50-Yard and 100-Yard Tyro Matches for one entry fee. This chance to shoot two matches for the cost of one should appeal to all tyro shooters who have never participated in this program of matches, and the Association confidently hopes many new names may be

added to the ever-increasing list of postal-match enthusiasts.

Because the official program of Postal Matches and Shooting Rules covers both the gallery and outdoor competitions, and since a general distribution of the program was made in the winter, there will be no general mailing of this program prior to the outdoor season. However, a special memorandum covering conditions in detail of the newly added matches mentioned, together with an outdoor entry blank, is being mailed to all individual N. R. A. members and to secretaries of rifle clubs in good standing. Anyone who did not receive a program, or who received a copy and subsequently misplaced it, will be furnished a program on request.

The 1929 schedule of Spring-Summer Postal Matches follows:

SMALL-BORE SECTION

Name of Match	Entries Close	When Fired	N. R. A. Members	Club Members
Tyro 50-Yard Match	May 1	May	\$1.00	\$1.00
Tyro 100-Yard Match	May 1	May	1.00	1.00
Individual Small-Bore Spring Championship	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
50-Yard Individual Spring Championship	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
100-Yard Individual Spring Championship	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
N. R. A. Small-Bore Free Rifle Spring Championship	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
American Individual Dewar Match	June 1	June	1.00	1.00
Individual 200-Yard S. B. Spring Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
Individual Railwaymen's Match	July 1	July	1.00	1.50
Individual American Legion S. B. Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
Small-Bore Qualification Course	Never	Any time	1.00	1.50
Small-Bore 2-man Team Match (Any Sights)	June 1	June	2.00	2.00
Dewar Course 2-man Team Match (Iron Sights)	June 1	June	2.00	2.00
Tyro Team Small-Bore Match	June 1	June	...	5.00
Small-Bore Team Spring Championship	June 1	June	...	5.00
Spring Dewar Course Team Championship	June 1	June	...	5.00
Long-Range S. B. Team Spring Championship	June 1	June	...	5.00
American Legion S. B. Team	June 1	June	...	5.00

HIGH-POWER SECTION

200-Yard Prone Match	May 1	May	\$1.00	\$1.50
200-Yard Offhand Match	May 1	May	1.00	1.50

COMING EVENTS

(N. R. A. State Secretaries, the Secretaries of State Rifle Associations, N. R. A. Club Secretaries, and others interested are requested to notify the N. R. A. of any matches—Coming Events—that it is desired to announce in this column. Name and class of the competition, place and date should be given.)

Western State Small-Bore Tournament, Los Cerritos Range, Long Beach Rifle Club, Long Beach, Calif., June 21-23.

Third Annual Sportsmen's and Outdoor Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, March 30 to April 6.

Ontario (Calif.) Rifle Club Gallery Meet, April 28. (Range located at 538 East A St.). .22 caliber matches in all positions at 50 feet. For details address D. H. Nelson, Sec.-Treas., Ontario Rifle Club, 312 El. Marado Ct., Ontario, Calif.

John Wallace Gilles Memorial Match of the Roosevelt Rifle Club. To be held at the State Rifle Range, N. Y. National Guard, Peekskill, N. Y., May 26. Course consists of firing at 50 and 100 yards; .22-caliber rifles. Sec. A open to iron sights; Sec. B, any sights.

SCHEDULE—N. R. A. CAMP PERRY MATCHES

Match	Date Fired—Sept.
Leech	Monday 2
Rapid Fire Championship	Monday 2
Wimbledon	Tuesday 3
Wright	Tuesday 3
Members	Tuesday 3
Navy	Tuesday 3
Camp Perry Instructors	Tuesday 3
Marine Corps	Wednesday 4
Scott	Wednesday 4
Civilian Club Members	Wednesday 4
600-Yard Any Rifle	Wednesday 4
Crowell	Thursday 5
President's	Thursday 5
Chemical Warfare	Thursday 5
A. E. F. Rumanian	Friday 6
Civilian Interclub	Friday 6
Championship Regimental	Friday 6
Port Clinton	Friday 6
Enlisted Men's Team	Friday 6
Herrick	Saturday 7
Infantry	Saturday 7
N. R. A. Pistol Team Match	Saturday 7

NOTE—Re-entry High-Power, Small-Bore, and Pistol Matches, as well as "Skidoo" Unlimited Matches are programmed as in the past.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SECTION

Slow-Fire Tyro Match	May 1	May	\$1.00	\$1.00
Slow-Fire Pistol Match	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
Timed-Fire Pistol Match	May 1	May	1.00	1.50
Individual Police Pistol Spring Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.00
Rapid-Fire Pistol Match	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
Individual Spring Pistol Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
N. R. A. Revolver Spring Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
N. R. A. Spring .22 Pistol Championship	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
Free Pistol Match	June 1	June	1.00	1.50
N. R. A. Pistol Qualification Course	Never	Any Time	1.00	1.50
Spring Inter-Club Pistol Team Championship	June 1	June	...	5.00
Police Spring Pistol Team Championship	June 1	June	...	5.00

AS WE SUSPECTED

THE following letter from Bill Purdy, of the Hamilton Club, indicates that at least a part of the evidence presented by *The Chicago-American* on its campaign on which we commented editorially in our March issue was manufactured in the fertile brains of the two reporters:

"My dear Editor:

"I have just read your editorial quoting me as making certain remarks to the reporters of the *Chicago Evening American*. I wish to state, two reporters came over to me from the *American* to find out the mechanism of the fountain-pen pistol. I showed them the mechanism and how to use it, and was asked if it was a deadly weapon, and of course I said 'yes.' That is as far as my conversation with the reporters went. As for commenting on the legislation for prohibiting the sale of firearms, someone took it on themselves to put the last paragraph in without my knowledge.

"Trusting this will clear up the situation as far as I am concerned, I am

"Yours very truly,

"W.M. PURDY."

If the evidence from Captain Purdy was manufactured, there is, of course, no way of telling how much more of the so-called facts presented by *The Chicago-American* was also largely imaginary.

Let us repeat that these editorial references to *The Chicago Evening American* are made because this is a typical case, and whenever the name of *The Chicago Evening American* has appeared, the name of any other newspaper supporting disarmament propaganda might just as well be substituted in so far as statements of fact or lack of fact are concerned.

WESTRIC CLUB AGAIN COPS CHICAGO TRIBUNE MATCH

By LE ROY ANDERSON

FEBRUARY 8 saw the close of the Chicago Gallery Rifle Championship match of 1929. This competition, sponsored by the Illinois State Rifle Association, has been an annual event for twelve years. Even though the conditions and number of stages varies from year to year, the trophy has always been the same—a silver cup presented by the *Chicago Tribune*, which becomes the permanent property of the club which has won it three times in succession.

This year, as in 1928, the match was divided into six stages, three positions in each stage—prone, kneeling and standing. N. R. A. rules governed, except that free appurtenances, with the exception of the set trigger, were permitted. This brought out some fearful and wonderful contrivances in the butt-plate and palm-rest line.

Eight teams were entered and all completed the course. A total of 63 individuals fired in the match, of whom approximately 40 fired all stages. Westric Rifle Club, of

Western Electric Co., entered three teams. Westric No. 1 team took the lead at once, and although trailed closely by Ridgeville and Centennial alternately, held it to the close. The membership of the team was left unchanged through all the match and showed the results of careful elimination in its selection, as at all stages the team members shot very close together; in only one or two instances did members of No. 2 or No. 3 teams shoot higher than any man on No. 1.

The other teams shot very stubbornly. Ridgeville and Centennial hung doggedly on to the very end, in the hope of catching up with Westric. The teams finished as follows: (1) Westric No. 1, 8,331 x 9,000; (2) Ridgeville, 8,266; (3) Centennial, 8,250; (4) Illinois Bell Telephone, 8,077; (5) Austin, 8,015; (6) Westric No. 2, 7,992; (7) Westric, No. 3, 7,623; (8) Bell Telephone No. 2, 7,388. High prone total for any one stage goes to Centennial with a 498 x 500; prone total for the match to Westric No. 1 with 2,968 x 3,000. High kneeling score for any one stage was made by Westric No. 1 with 476 x 500. Westric also took the high team kneeling 2,826 x 3,000. High standing (Schuetzen position) total for any one stage was made by Ridgeville with 437 x 500, as well as high team total in the same position 2,594 x 3,000.

Individual high honors went to the redoubtable Steve Monahan of 1924 Pan-American fame. He shot on the Ridgeville team and finished with an individual total of 1,715 x 1,800. His prone total was only 20 points higher than the offhand. (Solution?) E. H. La Rue, winner of the Leech in 1922, was in second place in the wind-up, while "Last Man" Felt finished third. "Last Man" was in fourth place until the fourth stage was fired, when he jumped one point ahead of R. B. Greig, of Bell Telephone, who had held third place for the first three stages.

Seeing how close the individuals were placed and to be sure all had the same break, the executive committee conferred with Captain Purdy, of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Through his kind offices arrangements were made to have the ten high individuals shoot the last two stages on this neutral range. R. B. Greig was unable to shoot at this stage; so Felt took third place and held it despite desperate efforts of Kelley from Westric to oust him.

A comparison of this year's scores, both team and individual, with the 1928 scores shows a much higher shooting standard this year than in 1928. The same team that took first place last year with 8,158 x 9,000 took first place this year with 8,331. Ridgeville, second last year, kept the same position this year but with a score of 8,266 as against 8,148 last year. The third team, Centennial, has a total of 8,250, as compared with 8,086 for 1928.

This improvement seems to be general all along the line, in the individual as well as in the team scores. Monahan, winner also in 1928 with 1,716 x 1,800, was one of the few who did not enter into this group, having shot 1,715 for this year's total. Greig

placed second in 1928 with 1,696, while this year's second place man made 1,704. Felt was third with 1,688, whereas the third place man of last year made 1,681. The improvement seems to be chiefly in the standing and kneeling scores rather than in the prone. High scores are practically the same as the year before but the general average is much improved.

Prizes were as follows: To the winning team, one leg on the Chicago Tribune Trophy and five silver medals; to the Individual Championship, one gold medal; to the second high Individual, a silver medal; and to the third high Individual, a bronze medal.

TEWES WILL AGAIN HEAD DEWAR TEAM

COL. W. A. TEWES, of Cincinnati, has been appointed captain of the 1929 U. S. International Small-Bore Dewar Team. Colonel Tewes needs no introduction to shooters of this country, his unusual ability as an individual shooter as well as his marked success as a team leader having won for him a most prized place in shooting annals. Besides his well-known international accomplishments with past Palma teams, Colonel Tewes will be recalled as the captain of our 1928 Dewar team, which turned in the truly remarkable and new world's record score of 7,881, resulting in the retention of the famous Dewar Trophy in this country. His selection as leader of the 1929 International Small-Bore Team, while naturally expected, will be heartily welcomed by the entire shooting fraternity.

AN OLD FRIEND MOVES

WE ARE sure it will be of interest to the many friends of A. C. Hurlburt, formerly one of the well-known members of the staff of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co. and a friend of the old-timers at the National Matches, to learn that "A. C." has for the past several months been comfortably settled in a new berth as advertising manager of the Sanitarium Equipment Co., at Battle Creek, Mich. Should any of his old friends desire to communicate with him, they can reach him at the City Bank Building, West End Branch, Battle Creek, Mich.

"A. C." reports that he has "been studying medical terms and can now tell the difference between what have you and what you ought to have." Inasmuch as diagnosing the ailments of humanity is not much more of a job than diagnosing the ailments of a tricky Colt, we imagine that he will go far in his new connection. He certainly has the good wishes of a host of friends in the shooting game.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE OREGON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
SPRING—1929—SUMMER

SMALL-BORE TEAM MATCH

Open to—Any Oregon Civilian or National Guard team of six members, three of whom must be tyros.

Course—50 yards, 10 shots; 100 yards, 10

shots. One minute per shot. All prone. Metallic sights.

Prizes—Gold medal to each member of winning team.

Entrance Fee—\$2.50 per team.

When Fired—Sunday, May 5, at 9 a. m.

Entries Close—April 15.

SMALL-BORE INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Open to—Any resident of the State of Oregon.

Course—50 yards, 10 shots; 100 yards, 10 shots. One minute per shot.

Sights—Class A, any not containing glass. Class B, any. One man may enter both classes.

When Fired—Sunday, May 5, at 9 a. m.

Scores of competitors in small-bore team match will constitute scores of such entrants in this match if so designated at time of entry. Other competitors will fire the course prescribed.

Prizes—Class A, first place, gold medal; second place, silver medal; third, fourth and fifth places, bronze medals. First tyro, silver medal; second and third tyros, bronze medals. Class B, one gold, one silver and one bronze medal.

Entrance Fee—\$1.

Entries Close—April 15.

SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Open to—Any citizen of the State of Oregon.

Course—20 shots at 50 yards, slow fire.

Arm—Any pistol or revolver with sight radius not to exceed 10 inches. Any safe ammunition.

When Fired—May 5, 8:30 a. m.

Prizes—One gold, one silver and two bronze medals; one bronze and one silver medal in addition for the ladies.

Entrance Fee—\$1.

Entries Close—April 15.

Targets—The standard American 50-yard target to be furnished by the Association.

MILITARY PISTOL MATCH

Open to—Any citizen of the State of Oregon.

Course—First stage, 10 shots slow fire, 50 yards; second stage, 2 strings of 5 shots each at 25 yards, timed fire; time, 20 seconds per string; third stage, 2 strings of 5 shots each at 25 yards, rapid fire; time, 10 seconds per string.

Arm—Class A, any military pistol or revolver of .38 or larger caliber. Class B, the service pistol or revolver as issued.

Ammunition—Any full charge.

When Fired—May 5, 8 a. m.

Prizes—Class A, one gold, one silver and two bronze medals. Class B, one gold, one silver and one bronze medal to members of the National Guard; one silver and one bronze medal to civilians.

Entrance Fee—\$1.

Entries Close—April 15.

Target—The standard American 50-yard target, to be furnished by the Association.

.30-CALIBER TEAM MATCH

Open to—Any Oregon Civilian or National Guard team of six members, three of whom must be tyros.

Range—Stage 1, 200 yards, 20 shots, slow fire, standing, 1 minute per shot. Stage 2, 300 yards, 10 shots, slow fire, 5 sitting and

5 kneeling, 1 minute per shot. Stage 3, 200 yards, 10 shots, rapid fire; time, 1 minute, sitting from standing. Stage 4, 300 yards, 10 shots, rapid fire; time, 1 minute 10 seconds, prone from standing.

Arm—Any .30-caliber or larger rifle not having pressure barrel or palm rest. Metallic sights.

Target—A target, with 10-inch bull for both slow and rapid fire.

When Fired—Sunday, May 12, 1929, at 8:30 a. m.

Prizes—Gold medals to first team; silver medals to second team.

Entrance Fee—\$5 per team.

Entries Close—May 1.

.30-CALIBER INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Conditions—Same as .30-caliber team match.

Prizes—First place, gold medal; second place, silver medal; third, fourth and fifth places, bronze medals. First tyro, silver medal; second and third tyros, bronze medals.

Entrance Fee—\$1.

Entries Close—May 1.

82ND INFANTRY BRIGADE CUP MATCH

Open to—Any team of six members, three of whom must be tyros.

When Fired—Sunday, August 4, 8 a. m.

Entries Close—August 1.

Course—Two sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 200 yards, standing position without sling. Ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards on the A target; position, sitting or kneeling from standing; time, 1 minute; sling may be used. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 300 yards; position, sitting or kneeling; time, one minute per shot; sling may be used. Ten shots rapid fire at 300 yards on the A target; position, prone from standing; time, 1 minute and 10 seconds; sling may be used.

Arm—U. S. rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, not equipped with pressure barrel or palm rest. Metallic sights.

Target—A, with 10-inch bull.

Prizes—The 82nd Infantry Brigade cup and gold medals to the winning team (cup to be held one year). Silver medals to the second team, bronze medals to the third team and a tyro medal to the high tyro on each team.

Entrance Fee—\$6 per team.

THE OREGONIAN TROPHY MATCH

Open to—Any team of six members, three of whom must be tyros.

When Fired—Sunday, August 12, at 8 a. m.

Entries Close—Sunday, August 1.

Course—Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 50 yards. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 100 yards, prone.

Arm—Any .22-caliber rifle using rim-fire ammunition. Metallic sights.

Prizes—The Oregonian cup (to hold for one year) and gold medals to the winning team. Silver medals to the second team and bronze medals to the third team. A tyro medal to the high tyro on each team.

Entrance Fee—\$6 per team.

INDIVIDUAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—GOVERNOR PATTERSON TROPHY

Open to—Any citizen of the State of Oregon.

When Fired—Sunday, August 4, at 8 a. m.

Entries Close—August 1.

Course—Two sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 200 yards. Ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards on the A target; position, sitting or kneeling from standing; time, 1 minute. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 300 yards; position, sitting or kneeling; time, 1 minute per shot. Ten shots rapid fire at 300 yards on the A target; position, prone from standing; time, 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Arm—U. S. rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, not equipped with pressure barrel or palm rest. Metallic sights.

Target—A, with 10-inch bull.

Prizes—The Governor Patterson Trophy (to hold one year) and a gold medal to the winner. Two silver, three bronze and three tyro medals in addition.

Entrance Fee—\$1 per man.

Note—The scores in this match count with the try-out scores in selecting the State civilian team for Camp Perry.

MEIER & FRANK TROPHY MATCH

Open to—Any citizen of the State of Oregon.

When Fired—Sunday, August 11, at 8 a. m.

Entries Close—August 1.

Course—Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 50 yards prone. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 100 yards.

Sights—Class A, any sights not containing glass. Class B, any sights.

Prizes—The Meier & Frank trophy (to hold for one year) and a gold medal to the winner regardless of classification. One silver medal, one bronze medal and one tyro medal to each class.

STOCK EXCHANGE WINS FIRST INTERNATIONAL RADIO MATCH

READERS of the RIFLEMAN will probably be interested in the latest development the radio wrinkle applied to the rifle has taken. The New York Stock Exchange Rifle Team has just completed what is believed to be the first International Radio Rifle Match. Shooting against the team of McGill University, at Montreal, Quebec, the Stock Exchange outfit nosed out the college marksmen by a 7-point margin. Scores were 942 and 935. The match was in the prone position only, conditions consisting of 15-man team, scoring high 10. Each team shot on the other's targets, all using metallic sights. The type of target they use across the border is quite unlike our own, as only half of the 10, 9, and 8 circles are fully blacked in. We had considerable difficulty in getting our sights properly adjusted from the 50-foot range, which we are ordinarily accustomed to use, to the 75-foot prone range. Each team sent to the other ahead of time a set of stamped targets on which the scores for record were shot. Scores have not yet been checked by the opposing captains, but as we try to be quite conservative in our marking and because we have no reason to question in any way the marking of the McGill boys,

the scores as given below will probably be the record totals for the match.

Our operator, Winfield Beck (2CQD), handled the exchange of scores after the match with their operator, J. Carlisle (VE-2BH), without any difficulty whatever, and as a whole the match was a complete success. Incidentally 2CQD is a very busy man on the radio, for after exchanging our scores with McGill University, he turned around and exchanged our scores in a two-position match against our old friend at Portsmouth, Ohio, and managed to get this through without any hitch. Again we had to take the low end of the tally from the Portsmouth fellows. The final score in the Portsmouth match was 1,117 to 1,109.

Following is the score:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE				Scores to	
	Prone	Total	Count		
1. Smith, R.	98	98	98		
2. Frost	97	97	97		
3. Davidowitch ..	97	97	97		
4. Koenig	96	96	96		
5. Ohlman	94	94	94		
6. Arnold	94	94	94		
7. Kingman	93	93	93		
8. Dailey	92	92	92		
9. Mullin	91	91	91		
10. Humphreys ..	90	90	90		
11. Bolton	89	89	89		
12. Dangerfield ..	89	89	89		
13. Kaila	89	89	89		
14. McFadden	82	82	82		
15. Milanos	80	80	80		
Total				942	

MCGILL UNIVERSITY				Scores to	
	Prone	Total	Count		
1. Beatty	93	93	93		
2. Foran	96	96	96		
3. Kwauk	91	91	91		
4. DeMontigny ..	94	94	94		
5. Rennie	97	97	97		
6. Seaton	94	94	94		
7. Spring	94	94	94		
8. Thomas	92	92	92		
9. Wykes	93	93	93		
10. Kerry	91	91	91		
11. Laierelli	67	67	67		
12. Ogilvy	90	90	90		
13. Payton	87	87	87		
14. Pope	91	91	91		
15. Shelts	90	90	90		
Total				935	

LAWRENCE PARK HOLDS NOVELTY SHOOT

WHEN the Lawrence Park Pistol Team, of Erie, Pa., recently challenged the rifle teams of the same club to a match, the riflemen shooting all offhand, it is believed the novelty was a new one in the small-bore rifle and pistol field. There was great interest in the match all the way through, with the pistol team leading from the start, the riflemen being a little off color. Score:

PISTOL TEAM					
Bradstreet	44	46	47	46	230
Leo Reindhardt ..	42	44	41	45	218
Wade	42	48	42	46	225
Geo. Reindhardt ..	44	43	45	41	207
Barbee	38	42	43	42	207
Total					1,095

LAWRENCE PARK BUDDIES					
E. Bayhurst	36	43	40	36	196
Loder	44	46	49	43	225
F. Hedderich	39	36	41	40	194
L. Bayhurst	34	43	45	43	203
W. Hedderich	30	34	44	34	176
Total					994

LAWRENCE PARK FALS					
Tillman	41	45	45	46	222
Orchard	28	42	40	33	183
Melquist	39	43	41	46	211
Lawrence	38	29	43	35	164
Klingensmith	38	41	38	43	201
Total					1,001

RIPPOWAM NOSED OUT BY "POINTERS"

IN A RECENT Postal Match with West Point Rifle Club, Rippowam Rifle and Gun Club Team, of Stamford, Conn., was defeated by the narrow margin of 4 points. The score was 1,339 to 1,335. Conditions were teams of 10, 5 high scores to count; 50-foot range, new N. R. A. gallery targets; 10 shots at each position—standing, sitting and prone; possible 1,500; metallic sights.

The match was very interesting to us and quite successful considering the efficient manner in which the preliminaries were handled. Secretary Ralph V. Strauss, of the Cadet team, and Mr. William L. Wilson, secretary of the Stamford Club, arranged the match and handled the exchange of scores. The sportsmanship and courtesy shown by Captain Macon of the Army team in revising the civilian scores, allowing 6 points over the preliminary checking of Rippowam's targets, resulted in much favorable comment among the losers regarding the good sportsmanship shown by the West Point team.

Score follows:

WEST POINT				
	Prone	Sitting	Standing	Total
Lichirie	99	93	82	274
Hansborough	97	95	79	271
Hood	93	92	82	267
Campbell	95	92	78	265
Boywer	93	89	80	262
Total score				1,339

RIPPOWAM				
	Prone	Sitting	Standing	Total
Rivers	99	92	82	273
Raymond	92	94	83	269
Wilson	97	91	81	269
Kelsall	95	87	82	264
Nelson	97	85	78	260
Total score				1,335

PAFFE TO CAPTAIN RAILWAY INTERNATIONAL TEAM

F. J. PAFFE, St. Augustine, Fla., railway employee, has been named to captain the 1929 Railway International Team. Mr. Paffe is well known to railway small-bore shooters, having been a shooting member of both 1927 and 1928 teams, and his selection to lead United States railway shooters in 1929 will not come as a surprise to those interested in bringing the famous Pennsylvania Railway Trophy back to this country. Awarded by the Athletic Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this handsome trophy is competed for annually by teams of 20 employees of railroads within the English-speaking countries. Anyone eligible for the United States team interested in the match is urged to get in touch with Mr. Paffe, whose address is: F. J. Paffe, 14 Rivera Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

YOUNGSTOWN LEGIONNAIRE APPOINTED ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

THE recent appointment of Col. Wade C. Christy, of Youngstown, as the Assistant Adjutant General, State of Ohio, was regarded as most satisfactory by shooters in the Buckeye State. Colonel Christy has been active in National Guard work for many years, having served with the 37th

Division in France during the late war. He is a member of the Mahoning Rifle Club, of Youngstown, and is American Legion senior officer of the Youngstown district. Members of the shooting fraternity will no doubt have an opportunity to meet the newly appointed assistant adjutant general at Camp Perry in the fall.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously received ..	\$65.00
Anonymous	1.00
Frank J. Blackburn, Scotia, Calif.	1.00
L. L. Griggs, Peekskill, N. Y.	1.00
S. W. White, Staatsburg, N. Y.	1.00
Patrick C. Bradley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Clarence Weston, Plymouth, Calif.	2.00
R. B. McLavy, Lavey, Wyo.	2.00
R. F. Betz, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
George E. Hoffman, Lansing, Ill.	2.00
G. S. Bowman	2.00
Oscar C. Eidman, Belleville, Ill.	2.00
Miss Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
Total	\$82.00

SANTA CLARA SUCCESSFUL IN FIRST MATCH

A VERY close match was held at Coleman Avenue Range, near San Jose, Calif., January 20, 1929, between 5-man teams from the Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Valley Rifle Clubs. The course was 40 shots on target A at 200 yards.

Shooting conditions were ideal, and our glorious California climate was at its best.

The scores were as follows:

SANTA CRUZ		SANTA CLARA VALLEY	
W. L. Stanley	192	A. R. Bodenschatz ..	189
Paul Johnston	191	H. W. Hendrix	187
Earl Harris	188	John Lindeman	187
Ed. Falconer	178	Clinton Smith	184
W. C. Lutz	178	Ray Smith	183
Total	927	Total	929

After the score was completed, an impromptu match was held between individuals of the two clubs firing the "mad minute." This consists of rapid fire on target A at 200 yards, target up one minute and rifleman to fire as many shots as possible from any position, starting from standing, highest score to count regardless of number of shots. The Santa Clara Valley representative won with a score of 66 with 18 shots. Rifles and ammunition as issued were used.

This is the first time the Santa Clara Club has fired a match, and the members were well pleased at such a close run with the boys from over the mountains.

THIEF RIVER FALLS WINS

ON FEBRUARY 15 the Kanabec County Rifle Club, of Mora, Minn., dropped a close Postal Match to the Thief River Falls (Minn.) club. Course consisted of 6 shots from each of the positions of standing, kneeling and sitting. The score:

KAN. COUNTY RIFLE CLUB		THIEF RIVER FALLS	
H. G. Hammerstrom	158	Roy Ericson	163
Jack Wygant	149	C. H. Jung	162
Lloyd Ecklund	147	Geo. Erickson	150
Howard Graves	141	E. J. Effinger	140
Frank Gorham	138	Geo. Baken	144
Total	733	Total	759

The Kanabec County Rifle Club has entered into the Great Lakes Regionals Postal Matches and has scheduled several important matches for the month of March.

LIMA TEAM DEFEATS VISITORS—SIDNEY WINS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

A TEAM of four experts from the Lima Rifle and Revolver Club defeated the Sidney and Bluffton Rifle Teams in the Second Annual Tournament of the Northwest Central Ohio Rifle League on the Main and Kibby Street range, at Lima, February 10.

The scores were: Lima, 1,454 out of a possible 1,600; Bluffton, 1,426; and Sidney, 1,408. Members of the Lima team—Ivo Sonderman, Noble L. Martin, R. G. Patterson and Ralph S. Marshall—were awarded medals.

In the individual matches, Sonderman won the offhand position with 88 points out of a possible 100 at 50 feet, and copped the pistol-revolver championship with 177 points out of 200 for 20 shots slow fire at 20 yards. He was awarded the William Paul Gallagher Post medal (American Legion) for his pistol score and a medal for his standing total. Patterson took the medal in the sitting position with 98 points.

Andrew Yearsley, member of the Sidney team, won the aggregate medal by one point from Sonderman at 50 feet with a total of 370 points, and defeated Sonderman again at 75 feet prone by a point to cop the grand aggregate medal with a total of 467 out of 500 points. Yearsley's shooting was consistent, as shown by the fact that he did not win a single position on high score.

Will Rostron, captain of the Sidney team, won the 75-foot prone iron sight match with 99 points out of 100. His teammate, Fred Schulz, copped the 50-foot prone with 10 consecutive bull's-eyes, the only perfect run of the tourney. Jerry Gebby, of Bellefontaine, won the kneeling position with 95 points.

Other pistol-revolver scores are: D. C. Place 163, Robert F. Wilson 165, George Scheid 160, H. B. Ackerman 159, R. S. Marshall 159, Fred Allen 156 and Roy Sonderman 148, all of Lima.

Sidney won the league championship with 10 consecutive wins in the Intercity Weekly Matches which were fired alternately at home and away. Ten medals were awarded the Sidney squad. The team won the championship in 1927-1928, dropping only one match out of 14, and making the record in two seasons, one loss in 24 starts.

Summary of the 1928-1929 season:

	Won	Lost	Per cent
Sidney	10	0	1.000
Bluffton	7	3	.700
Lima	4	6	.400
Bellefontaine	4	6	.400
Wapakoneta	3	6	.333
Kenton	1	8	.111

PROGRAM OF THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION—1929.

April 21—Course B, North-South California Match, \$1 per man; Schuetzen Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; 1,000-Yard Practice, 10 shots, 25 cents per man; 200-Yard Small-Bore Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; Krag-Russian Practice, 10

shots, 20 cents per man; Instruction Practice, per hour for 6 men, \$1.20 per squad.

May 19—200-Yard Offhand N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus 50 cents; Krag-Russian N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus 75 cents per man; Course C, Qualification record, \$1 per man; Course D, Qualification record, \$1 per man; Schuetzen Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; Free-rifle Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; 1,000-Yard Practice, 10 shots, 25 cents per man; 200-Yard Small-Bore Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; Instruction Practice on Course D, 75 cents per man.

June 16—1,000-Yard Individual N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus 50 cents; 200-Yard Individual Small-Bore N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus 50 cents; 200-Yard Two-man Small-Bore Team N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$1; Hi-Power Two-man Team N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$2 per team; .30-06 Interclub Spring Champ. N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$5 per team; 600-Yard Individual N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus 50 cents per man; Course A Qualification record, \$1.25 per man; Schuetzen Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man; Free-rifle Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents per man.

June 30—Open date.

July 21—Schuetzen N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$1; Free-rifle Spring Champ. N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$1.25; Free-rifle Qualification record, N. R. A. fee only; Small-Bore Long-Range-Team Spring Champ. N. R. A. Match, N. R. A. fee plus \$2.50; California Sportsmens' Re-entry Match, per entry, 50 cents. (One-half of the entry fees in this event will be used for prizes in cash or merchandise orders.)

August 18—Course B, Pacific Coast Inter-League Match, \$1; Schuetzen Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents; 200-Yard Small-Bore Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents.

September 15—Course A, Battle-Fleet Match, \$1.25; (Alternate, Association Course Team Match, 75 cents); Schuetzen Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents; 200-Yard Small-Bore Practice, 10 shots, 20 cents.

September 29—Open date.

October 20—Course A, Northern California Annual Championship Team and Individual Trophy Match, \$1.75; Schuetzen Northern California Championship Match, \$2 (one-half of this fee will be used for prizes); 1,000-Yard Northern California Championship Match, \$1 (one-half of this fee will be used for prizes); Krag-Russian Northern California Championship Match, \$1.50 (one-half of this fee will be used for prizes); Long-Range Small-Bore Northern California Championship Match \$1 (one-half of this fee will be used for prizes).

November 17—Turkey shoots at club ranges.

December 15—Turkey shoots at club ranges.

December 29—Open date.

Qualification Dates—April 21, May 19, June 16, August 18, October 20, and possibly September 15.

Individual Competition Dates—May 19, June 16, July 21.

Team Competition Dates—April 21, August 18, September 15, and October 20.

All N. R. A. Matches for big-bore and for long-range small-bore will be fired as scheduled in the N. R. A. Program.

RECORD ATTENDANCE FOR NUTMEG SHOOT

By E. E. COOKE, Sec.,

Connecticut State Rifle Association

THE Nutmeg State 5-man-team match of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, held in the State Armory at Hartford, February 23, from 2 p. m. until 11:30 p. m., was a wonderful success. One hundred and forty riflemen, composing twenty-eight teams of five men each, turned out for the match.

The course of fire called for 20 shots per man, 5 in each position—standing, kneeling, sitting and prone—with a possible team score of 1,000 points, and some very high scores were made for a match of this nature. All firing was done at 50 feet with metallic sights.

We believe this match was, in numbers attending, the largest small-bore gallery match ever held. With the showing made this year, if a range large enough can be secured, we are confident there will be at least forty teams entered next year. The range in the armory, with only eight firing points, was the largest it was possible to locate in the State and was inadequate for the number of shooters. As a result, shooting continued until nearly midnight, and some teams waited three hours for their turn to fire. Not one complaint was entered on the conduct of the match or the scoring, however.

The prizes were cash, based on the total entry fees, the entry fee being \$5 per team. First prize was 20 per cent of the entry fees; second, 15 per cent; third, 10 per cent; sixth, 10 per cent; ninth, 5 per cent, and twelfth, \$5. We believe the prizes offered for the last three places were partly responsible for the attendance, as many teams entered feeling they could not win one of the three first places but might get in the prize list in one of the last three. For military organizations, first prize, 15 per cent; second, 10 per cent. This made it possible for a military team, if they won first place, to receive the 20 per cent prize and 15 per cent for high military, or 35 per cent in all.

To the Middlefield Rifle Club goes the honor of being the only club to enter three teams, while the team coming from the greatest distance was the General Electric Rifle Team from Pittsfield, Mass., which traveled 85 miles to shoot.

The Middlefield Boys' Club deserves special mention. These youngsters, averaging 14 years, had the ambition to enter this match and made a very creditable showing, considering the stiff competition they were up against, as did also the New Haven Railroad Team, which made its first appearance in this match.

First place was won by the Norwich Rifle Club, Team No. 1, with 900 points; second, Quinipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, of

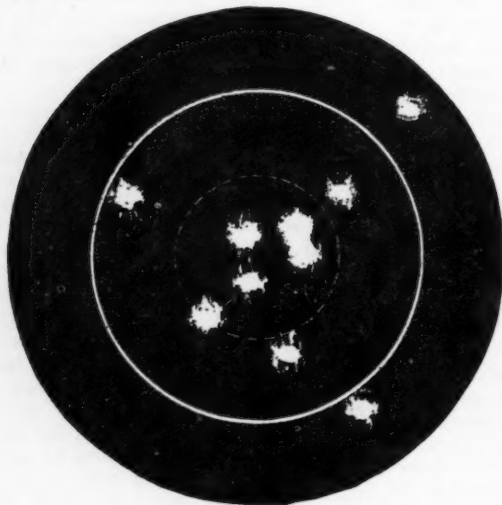
Remington Palma Wins Me

Continuing its great record making, record breaking achievements of 1928, Remington Palma .22 Long Rifle Match Cartridges open

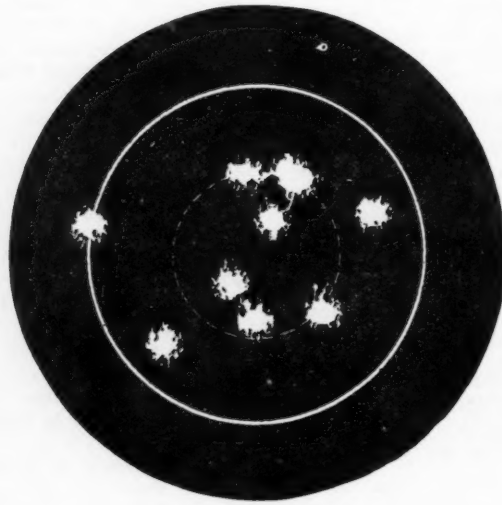
THE RECORD

(EXACT SIZE)

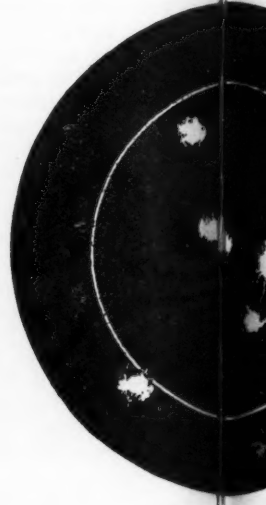
FIFTY CONSECUTIVE SHOTS, INDOORS, 100



1st Ten Shot Target
Score 98



2nd Ten Shot Target
Score 100

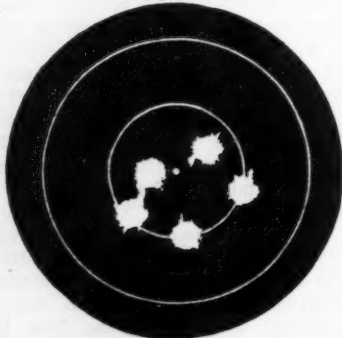


3rd Ten Shot Target
Score 100

This remarkable shooting was done by Clarence Hill, Jr., Pa., competing against a field of the finest rifle shooters in the world.

POSSIBLE ON POPE TARGET

By Geo. E. Wilkinson
Bridgeport, Conn.



(Exact Size)
MADE WITH PALMA MATCH
CARTRIDGES

Some Interesting Facts

THE ten shot "possible" by William Keighley was the smallest group made during the match. It measured center to center exactly 99 hundredths of an inch, which is indeed remarkable in view of the distance, 100 yards.

There were 72 contestants, 51 of whom shot Palma Match or Kleanbore Cartridges.

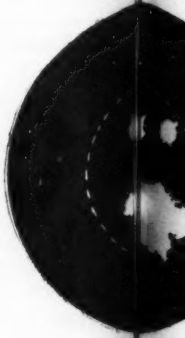
The first ten men in the aggregate of the Preliminary matches made 103 ten-shot possibles, of which 71 were made with Palma Match or Kleanbore Cartridges.

The first Preliminary on February 2nd, was won by George Wilkinson of Bridgeport, Conn., with six possibles. Mrs. Jimmy Hilborn of New York City was a close second with five possibles. Both shot Palma Match Cartridges.

The second Preliminary on February 9th was won by J. A. Willners of Philadelphia with 12 possibles. Mr. Willners always shoots Palma.

THE SMALLEST GROUP

By W. Keighley
MEASURING .99"



(Exact Size)
MADE WITH PALMA MATCH
CARTRIDGES

Metropolitan Championship

the 1929 Season in true Palma style by winning the Metropolitan Indoor Championship with the record tying score of 498 x 500.

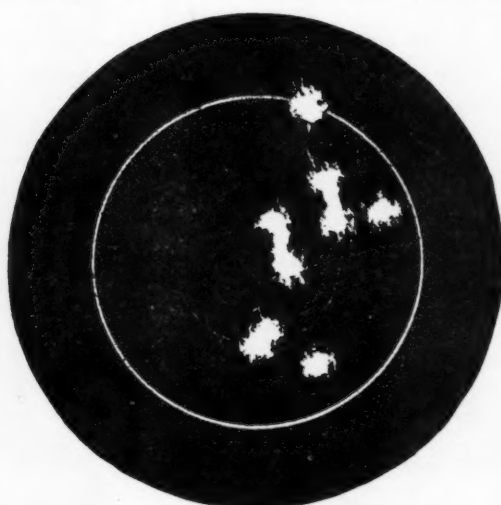
OLD TARGETS

(EXACT SIZE)

RS, 100 YARDS, .22 RIFLE, TELESCOPE SIGHT



3rd Ten Shot Target
Score 100



4th Ten Shot Target
Score 100



5th Ten Shot Target
Score 100

the H&H, that sterling and popular rifle shot of Allentown, Pa., who won the title in the East at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 26th.

THE SMALLEST GROUP

By W. K. Kighley
MEASURING .99"



(Exact Size)
MADE WITH PALMA MATCH
CARTRIDGES

The Winners of the Championship

THE scores of the first five competitors in the 50-shot championship were as follows, all shooting Remington Palma Match Cartridges. Incidentally, 23 of the first 25 shooters used Palma:

1. Clarence Held . .	98	100	100	100	100	—	498
2. J. A. Willners . .	100	99	100	99	99	—	497
3. Paul Landrock . .	98	100	100	99	100	—	497
4. Walter Kelsey . .	100	99	99	98	100	—	496
5. M. B. Stevens . .	99	100	99	99	98	—	495

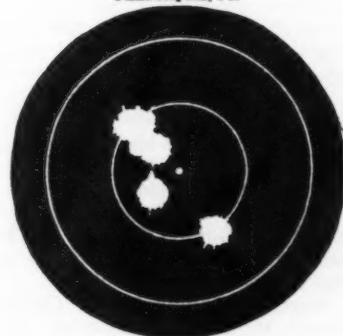
Pope Ring Target Winners

1. George Wilkins	25-24
2. J. A. Willners	25

Both shot Palma Match Cartridges.

POSSIBLE ON POPE TARGET

By J. A. Willners
Philadelphia, Pa.



(Exact Size)
MADE WITH PALMA MATCH
CARTRIDGES

New Haven, with 899 points; third, Bridgeport Rifle Club, 879 points; sixth, Silver City Gun Club, Team No. 1, of Meriden, with 872 points; ninth, Lufbury Rifle Club, Team No. 1, of Wallingford, 860 points; and twelfth, New Britain Rifle Club with 848 points. The high military prize went to 2nd Company, Governor's Foot Guards, of New Haven, 873 points; second, New London Coast Guard with 872. The Coast Guard Team nearly won two prizes, being tied with the Silver City aggregation, with 872 points each, for fifth place, but the Coast Guard made the higher score in the standing position and forced Silver City into sixth place and, incidentally, sixth prize.

Standing of all teams and their scores follow:

	OH	K	S	P	Total
1. Norwich Rifle Club, Team No. 1	200	224	223	243	900
2. Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club ..	204	214	237	244	899
3. Bridgeport Rifle Club ..	186	217	233	243	879
4. 2nd Co., Governor's Foot Guards	188	215	228	242	873
5. Coast Guard, New London Team No. 1 ..	194	213	232	233	872
6. Silver City Gun Club, Team No. 1	188	216	229	239	872
7. Middle Haddam Rifle Club ..	187	215	233	232	867
8. Middlefield Rifle Club, Team No. 1	197	197	231	240	865
9. Lufbury Rifle Club, Team No. 1	192	214	218	236	860
10. Glastonbury Rifle Club ..	169	225	223	235	852
11. Cromwell Rifle Club ..	177	211	221	242	851
12. New Britain Rifle Club ..	191	211	215	231	848
13. General Electric Rifle Team	194	200	210	235	839
14. Storrs College, R. O. T. C.	169	204	223	231	827
15. Lufbury Rifle Club, Team No. 2	157	205	214	240	814
16. Coast Guard, New London, Team No. 2 ..	159	200	218	236	813
17. Pioneer Rifle Club, Groton ..	164	190	225	233	812
18. Middlefield Rifle Club, Team No. 2	161	207	218	222	808
19. Silver City Gun Club, Team No. 2	157	210	206	232	805
20. Co. F, 169th Inf., C. N. G.	164	179	222	230	795
21. Norwich Rifle Club, Team No. 2	149	198	216	220	781
22. New Haven Railroad Rifle Club	146	184	211	230	771
23. Troop B, First Squadron Cav., C. N. G.	152	171	211	235	769
24. Hartford Rifle and Revolver Club	150	189	190	231	769
25. Co. E, 169th Inf., C. N. G.	138	171	224	224	757
26. 1st Co., Governor's Foot Guards	122	170	207	228	727
27. Mystic Rifle Club, ..	122	189	188	219	718
28. Middlefield Boys' Club	117	177	197	204	695

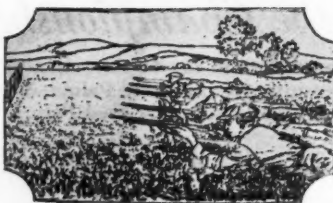
OGILVIE CLUB NOW TOPS RIFLEMAN TROPHY FIELD

BY AMASSING a total of 35 points with its first entry, the Ogilvie (Minn.) Rifle Club, according to latest returns, leads the American Rifleman Trophy Competition. Roberts Island Rifle Club, Stockton, Calif., with a total of 27 points, occupies the runner-up position at the present, while a most recent entrant, the Connoquenessing Valley Rod and Gun Club, of Harmony, Pa., only 2 points behind the Western contender, is in third place. Sea Girt (N. J.) Rifle and Pistol Club, which led the field a month ago, has been forced into fifth position.

The American Rifleman Trophy Competition, though not an actual shooting match, is drawn up as such, conditions calling for "any kind of arms, ammunition, or position necessary to persuade good, honest American citizens to subscribe to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN or become members of the N. R.

A." Points are scored on the basis of memberships, subscriptions, and N. R. A. postal match entries, but in order to be counted such memberships, subscriptions or entries must be submitted with the special Rifleman Trophy Competition entry blank. The match is open to all rifle clubs affiliated with and in good standing in the Association, and entry blanks will be furnished anyone upon request. When you ask for these

shown above, cash prizes and merchandise will be awarded the high scoring clubs at the end of the calendar year. Club secretaries who have not already done so are urged to arouse the interest of their members in this competition and to ask for a supply of entry blanks for the match without further delay. Detail conditions of the Rifleman Trophy Competition will be found on page 28 of the January RIFLEMAN, or on the same page of the March issue.



blanks, your club is automatically entered in the competition.

The announcement elsewhere in this issue of the schedule of N. R. A. Spring-Summer Postal Matches affords an excellent opportunity for clubs competing in the Rifleman Trophy Competition to pile up additional points by getting club members' entries in the Outdoor Postal Matches.

In addition to the two handsome American Rifleman Trophies, cuts of which are

PROGRAM OF THE BURBANK RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

April 7—Capt. E. C. Crossman Trophy. 2 S. S., 10 shots for record, 1,000 yards, C target; 2 S. S., 20 shots for record, 200 yards, A target. Position, offhand at 200 yards; prone at 1,000 yards. Any rifle weighing 10 pounds or less; iron sights.

April 21—Burbank Hardware Company Trophy. 2 S. S. and 10 shots for record, 200 yards, A target; position, offhand; 2 strings of 10 shots each, rapid-fire, at 200 yards, A target. Time, one minute per string. Position, sitting from standing. Any rifle weighing 10 pounds or less; iron sights.

May 5—Phelps Brothers Trophy. 2 S. S. and 10 shots at 300 yards, position prone; 2 S. S. and 10 shots at 300 yards, position sitting; 2 S. S. and 10 shots at 300 yards, position kneeling. A target. Any

rifle weighing 10 pounds or less; iron sights.

May 19—Torrelli Shoe Store Trophy. 2 S. S. and 20 shots at 200 yards, A target; position offhand. Any rifle weighing 10 pounds or less; iron sights.

June 2—Ned Cutting Trophy. Small-Bore Match, any .22 rifle, any sights; 2 S. S. and 20 shots for record at 50 yards; 5 S. S. and 20 shots for record at 100 yards. Standard 50- and 100-yard small-bore targets.

June 16—Norwood Furniture Company Trophy. Change Position Match; targets up 3 seconds, down 5 seconds; 2 S. S.—1 shot standing, 1 squatting, 1 kneeling, 1 sitting, 1 prone. Three strings as above. A target; 200 yards. Any rifle weighing 10 pounds or less; iron sights.

A. E. Dodds Jewelry Company Trophy. Aggregate of all the above matches.

The second Sunday of each month will be open for practice or visiting team matches.

The fourth Sunday of each month will be tyro Sunday. Part of one range will be reserved for tyros, or beginners, or any person desiring instruction. All the old-timers will act as instructors.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

BULLETIN NO. 1—FEBRUARY 18, 1929

INDIVIDUAL PRONE TYRO 50-FOOT MATCH—91 ENTRIES
Conditions.—Only tyro shooters; 40 shots prone; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. E. J. Allen, Geneseo, Kans.	399
2. Lynn Bentley, Falconer, N. Y.	399
3. Perry L. Wakeman, Fulton, Mo.	398
4. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y.	398
5. E. L. Alley, Plymouth, Wis.	397
6. Samuel L. Carter, Colliers, W. Va.	395
7. G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa	394
8. Fred Schulz, Chicago, Ill.	394
9. Leslie C. Kammerer, Chicago, Ill.	394
10. L. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	394
11. J. A. Shaw, Dwyer, Wyo.	394
12. Paul B. Hudson, Saltsburg, Pa.	393
13. Andrew Berg, Des Moines, Iowa	393
14. J. H. Turner, Columbia, Mo.	393
15. John Harness, Dinuba, Calif.	393
16. Fred Marshall, College Park, Md.	392
17. J. W. Fattee, Orosi, Calif.	392
18. Henry T. Weidemüller, St. Louis, Mo.	392
19. Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	392
20. Dr. T. E. Boone, Dinuba, Calif.	392
21. Ralph V. Strauss, West Point, N. Y.	392
22. J. Stanley Burrows, State College, Pa.	391
23. J. C. Bernier, Selma, Calif.	391
24. Harry M. Lindsay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	391
25. Robert C. Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y.	391
26. Roy W. Fry, Earlham, Iowa	390
27. Robert B. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.	389
28. Theodore Harrell, Washington, D. C.	389
29. A. S. Penniston, Columbia, Mo.	388
30. Stuart Williams, Washington, D. C.	387
31. Donald G. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	387
32. E. M. Hoskinson, Lincoln, Neb.	386
33. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	385
34. Lee Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn.	385
35. B. F. Lloyd Anderson, Joliet, Ill.	385
36. Leo F. Stout, Ashland, Ohio	385
37. B. F. Ederer, Morris, Minn.	385
38. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	384
39. Romaine Waska, Chicago, Ill.	383
40. Frederick S. Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y.	383
41. David Savitsky, Chicago, Ill.	383
42. James Carl Petersen, Joliet, Ill.	382
43. S. Frost, New York City, N. Y.	382
44. George Willette, Morris, Minn.	382
45. E. H. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	382
46. Robert Einsinger, Washington, D. C.	381
47. Edward W. Mance, Stuyvesant, N. Y.	380
48. Gordon Nichol, Washington, D. C.	381
49. G. Ohlman, New York City, N. Y.	381
50. Leland V. Miller, Denver, Colo.	381
51. Robert Wilson, Washington, D. C.	380
52. Walter R. Walsh, Union City, N. J.	380
53. A. R. Tripp, Leesville, Ohio	380
54. W. Arnold, New York City, N. Y.	380
55. Hamilton Wright, Washington, D. C.	380
56. Ivan Whiting, Roscoe, Ill.	379
57. Robert Schlaifer, Carpentersville, Ill.	379
58. E. Milanos, New York City, N. Y.	378
59. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	378
60. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill.	377
61. James Frazer, Washington, D. C.	376
62. Richard Schroeder, Newton Highlands, Mass.	376

63. John Rutherford, Fort Riley, Kans.	375
64. Ralph Parkman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	375
65. Sgt. Russell Taylor, Calumet, Mich.	374
66. P. Dangerfield, New York City, N. Y.	374
67. J. Humphries, New York City, N. Y.	371
68. Harold Lindskov, Minneapolis, Minn.	370
69. John L. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.	367
70. H. Edmond Brous, Freehold, N. Y.	366
71. Lt. Herman M. Neger, New York, N. Y.	364
72. Leonard Hunt, Chicago, Ill.	363
73. William M. Spinrad, Bronx, N. Y. C. N.Y.	357

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

74. Harvey B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex.

NOT REPORTED

75. Donald O. Linnee, St. Paul, Minn.	76. Lester Arneson, St. Paul, Minn.
77. Wayne, Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn.	78. George Matt, St. Paul, Minn.
79. Carrol Wadsworth, St. Paul, Minn.	80. Oscar Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.
81. Glenn Fisch, St. Paul, Minn.	82. Leonard Ashbaugh, Missoula, Mont.
83. Emil Ernst, Missoula, Mont.	84. E. V. Menefee, Rising Sun, Ind.
85. Douglas King Condie, Ferguson, Mo.	86. Edward L. Snyder, Columbia, Mo.
87. Otis Campbell, Detroit, Mich.	88. William W. Mills, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.
89. Lester L. Chesire, Sacramento, Calif.	90. L. W. Ellis, Multnomah, Oreg.
91. L. E. Gates, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	

BULLETIN NO. 2—FEBRUARY 19, 1929

INDIVIDUAL TYRO CHAMPIONSHIP AT 50 FEET—42 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Tyros only; 30 shots prone, 10 shots each sitting, kneeling and standing; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. J. A. Shaw, Dwyer, Wyo.	586
2. E. J. Allen, Geneseo, Kans.	581
3. Robert G. Clemmer, Missoula, Mont.	576
4. Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	576
5. J. W. Fattee, Orosi, Calif.	576
6. J. Stanley Burrows, State College, Pa.	575
7. Leonard L. McGee, Turlock, Calif.	569
8. Lt. Herman M. Neger, New York, N. Y.	569
9. John Harness, Dinuba, Calif.	566
10. L. G. Staub, Columbia, Mo.	561
11. O. B. Collins, Columbia, Mo.	560
12. G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa	560
13. B. F. Ederer, Morris, Minn.	557
14. Andrew Berg, Des Moines, Iowa	550
15. Louis M. Blumer, St. Louis, Mo.	548
16. J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	548
17. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	542
18. Henry T. Weidemüller, St. Louis, Mo.	539
19. W. Arnold, New York City, N. Y.	538
20. S. Frost, New York City, N. Y.	537
21. H. Turner, Fulton, Mo.	537
22. Geo. Willette, Morris, Minn.	533
23. H. Edmond Brous, Freehold, N. Y.	531
24. H. C. Powell, Columbia, Mo.	530
25. Walter R. Walsh, Union City, N. J.	525
26. John L. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.	524
27. G. Ohlman, New York City, N. Y.	521
28. J. Humphries, New York City, N. Y.	517
29. Ralph Parkman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	512
30. William Bolton, New York City, N. Y.	512
31. P. Dangerfield, New York City, N. Y.	510
32. William M. Spinrad, Bronx, N. Y. C. N.Y.	508
33. John McP. Rutherford, Fort Riley, Kans.	503

NOT REPORTED

34. Harry H. Reiss, St. Louis, Mo.
35. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.
36. E. V. Menefee, Rising Sun, Ind.
37. G. W. Larmoth, Chicago, Ill.
38. Bert Stubbs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
39. Douglas King Condie, Ferguson, Mo.
40. A. S. Penniston, Columbia, Mo.
41. W. R. Smith, Columbia, Mo.
42. E. R. Vavre, Columbia, Mo.

BULLETIN NO. 3—FEBRUARY 19, 1929

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH AT 50 FEET—66 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots prone; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	400
2. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y.	399
3. Jerry E. Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	399
4. Vere Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	397
5. T. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio	397
6. John Harness, Dinuba, Calif.	397
7. Alfred K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	397
8. Clarence J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	397
9. Harry E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	397
10. Charles V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	396
11. Carl F. Beal, Missoula, Mont.	396
12. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	396
13. J. D. McNabb, Washington, D. C.	396
14. H. H. Chedester, Hundred, W. Va.	396
15. Frank L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	395
16. Leonard L. McGee, Turlock, Calif.	395
17. H. H. Rieckelman, Norwood, Ohio	395
18. Samuel L. Carter, Colliers, W. Va.	395
19. Marshall P. Morr, Ashland, Ohio	395
20. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	395
21. Paul B. Hudson, Saltsburg, Pa.	394
22. E. L. Alley, Plymouth, Wis.	394
23. Ivan Whiting, Roscoe, Ill.	394
24. Leo Kaschagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	394
25. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	393
26. H. A. MacIsaac, Springfield, Ohio	392
27. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	391
28. R. H. Davis, Selma, Calif.	390
29. Axel G. Sidenblad, Morris, Minn.	390
30. Harry M. Lindsay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	390
31. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	389

32. L. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	388
33. Jack Frost, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	387
34. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	386
35. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	386
36. H. B. Cole, Moline, Ill.	386
37. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	385
38. Robert G. Clemmer, Missoula, Mont.	385
39. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	384
40. A. J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	384
41. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	384
42. T. H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	384
43. Robert B. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.	384
44. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	382
45. Walter Glass, Washington, D. C.	382
46. Felix Kuzmicki, Chicago, Ill.	381
47. Robert Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	381
48. Robert H. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	380
49. F. S. Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y.	376
50. W. Farrin Hoover, Cincinnati, Ohio	375
51. L. L. Barnett, Columbus, Ohio	373
52. Norman Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	368
53. F. Hannaford, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.	337

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT RETURNED

54. Luther W. Mumford, Wymore, Nebr. 388

UNABLE TO FIRE

55. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa

NOT REPORTED

56. L. E. Gates, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
57. Philip Ronfor, Norwood, Ohio
58. E. V. Menefee, Rising Sun, Ind.
59. John C. Daniel, New York City
60. J. W. Aitken, Overly, N. Dak.
61. Frank D. Elwell, Lansing, Mich.
62. Perry Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
63. Douglas K. Condie, Ferguson, Mo.
64. Thomas W. Lippert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
65. G. W. Larmoth, Chicago, Ill.
66. Donald G. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 4—FEBRUARY 19, 1929

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH AT 50 FEET—38 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots sitting; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y.	396
2. Alfred K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	395
3. Roger H. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	395
4. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	394
5. Axel G. Sidenblad, Marvins, Minn.	393
6. J. D. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio	393
7. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	392
8. Leo Kaschagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	389
9. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	389
10. T. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio	387
11. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	387
12. Jerry E. Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	387
13. Thomas W. Lippert, Pittsburgh, Pa.	386
14. Harry E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	386
15. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	386
16. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	385
17. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	385
18. Henry J. Adams, Stanford, Calif.	384
19. Frank L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	383
20. W. Farrin Hoover, Cincinnati, Ohio	383
21. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	383
22. Clarence J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	382
23. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	380
24. H. H. Rieckelman, Norwood, Ohio	380
25. Arthur J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	379
26. Thorwald H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	379
27. Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	378
28. John C. Daniel, New York City, N. Y.	377
29. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	375
30. Felix Kuzmicki, Chicago, Ill.	372
31. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	307

UNABLE TO FIRE

32. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa
33. Carl F. Beal, Missoula, Mont.
34. J. D. McNabb, Washington, D. C.
35. E. V. Menefee, Rising Sun, Ind.
36. Frank D. Elwell, Lansing, Mich.
37. Douglas King Condie, Ferguson, Mo.
38. Philip Ronfor, Norwood, Ohio

BULLETIN NO. 5—FEBRUARY 19, 1929

INDIVIDUAL KNEELING AT 50 FEET—33 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots kneeling; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	394
2. Roger H. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	393
3. Alfred K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	393
4. Thomas W. Lippert, Pittsburgh, Pa.	388
5. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	387
6. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	386
7. J. A. Shaw, Dwyer, Wyo.	386
8. Leonard L. McGee, Turlock, Calif.	385
9. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	384
10. Frank L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	381
11. Edward G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	381
12. Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	379
13. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	379
14. Frederick Marshall, College Park, Md.	377
15. A. Thomas, Washington, D. C.	377
16. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	375
17. Edwin Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa	372
18. Clarence J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	372
19. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	371
20. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	370
21. Arthur J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	369
22. Leo Kaschagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	369
23. Thorwald H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	362
24. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	361
25. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	358
26. Robert Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	351
27. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	302

UNABLE TO FIRE

28. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa

NOT REPORTED

29. Michael J. Reilly, Long Island, N. Y.
 30. Felix Kuzmicki, Chicago, Ill.
 31. E. V. Menefee, Rising Sun, Ind.
 32. Perry Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
 33. John C. Daniel, New York, N. Y.

BULLETIN NO. 6—FEBRUARY 19, 1929

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH AT 50 FEET—
35 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots standing; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Nick Altman, Luverne, Iowa	377
2. Alfred Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	376
3. T. E. Klein, Massillon, Ohio	372
4. W. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	371
5. Frank L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	369
6. Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	369
7. Arthur J. Mondachin, Brentwood, Pa.	366
8. Leo Kaschagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	365
9. Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	363
10. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	362
11. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa.	362
12. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	360
13. Clarence J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	355
14. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	353
15. Robert Hulburt, Washington, D. C.	351
16. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	350
17. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	349
18. John C. Daniel, New York City	349
19. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	345
20. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	345
21. J. Stanley Burrows, State College, Pa.	343
22. H. A. MacIsaac, Springfield, Ohio	343
23. Capt. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.	340
24. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	337
25. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	331
26. Nussbaum, St. Louis, Mo.	329
27. Thorwald H. Sachtel, Livermore, Colo.	326
28. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	199

UNABLE TO FIRE

29. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa

NOT REPORTED

30. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.
 31. Perry Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
 32. Harry H. Reiss, St. Louis, Mo.
 33. U. of Missouri Entrance, Columbia, Mo.
 34. Dr. Carl W. Wahner, Sacramento, Calif.
 35. J. D. McNabb, Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN NO. 7—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH AT 75 FEET—
42 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Only tyro shooters; 40 shots, prone; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Eugene J. Ray, Beverly, Mass.	396
2. L. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	395
3. Curt Beyer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	394
4. John Harless, Dinuba, Calif.	394
5. W. C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.	389
6. Dr. T. E. Boone, Dinuba, Calif.	389
7. Fred Schulz, Chicago, Ill.	389
8. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	388
9. John Kellner, Jr., Baltimore, Md.	387
10. J. C. Bernier, Selma, Calif.	387
11. Leonard L. McGee, Turlock, Calif.	386
12. John J. Gerdes, New Rochelle, N. Y.	385
13. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	380
14. Thomas W. Johnston, Menomonee, Wis.	378
15. W. D. Ricks, Fort Worth, Tex.	375
16. Harold C. Koechling, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	375
17. Paul C. Nelson, Menomonee, Wis.	375
18. Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.	373
19. Earl L. Temple, New Rochelle, N. Y.	372
20. Jay G. Wallick, Elkhart, Ind.	371
21. Paul V. Witt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	368
22. L. F. Farlow, Baltimore, Md.	364
23. Ernest B. Vaile, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	363
24. M. P. Blomley, Menomonee, Wis.	363
25. E. T. Johnston, Baltimore, Md.	362
26. J. Bardonwick, Baltimore, Md.	362
27. John J. Theodore, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	362
28. J. R. Barnes, Baltimore, Md.	358
29. Henry Houle, Menomonee, Wis.	355
30. Maurice Barrat, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	355
31. Sgt. Karl Krauthem, Honolulu, T. H.	347
32. Orville Clementson, Menomonee, Wis.	342
33. Wilson Lutz, Baltimore, Md.	310
34. A. C. Albrecht, Baltimore, Md.	307
35. Kenneth E. Pike, Menomonee, Wis.	299
36. F. J. Volts, Baltimore, Md.	283
37. E. A. Schanberger, Baltimore, Md.	258

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

38. George E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.
 39. Oscar C. Eidman, Belleville, Ill.

NOT REPORTED

40. Roy W. Percival, Somerville, Mass.
 41. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
 42. R. H. Davis, Selma, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 8—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL TYRO CHAMPIONSHIP AT 75 FEET—
10 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Only tyros; 30 shots prone, 10 shots each sitting, kneeling and standing; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Eugene J. Ray, Beverly, Mass.	596
2. John Harless, Dinuba, Calif.	579
3. Curt E. Beyer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	563
4. Paul C. Nelson, Menomonee, Wis.	547

5. Wilbur C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo. 535
 6. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla. 535
 7. Orville H. Schwanger, Elizabethtown, Pa. 530
 8. Sgt. Karl Krauthem, Honolulu, T. H. 506
 9. Miss Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill. 445

NOT REPORTED

10. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.

BULLETIN NO. 9—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH AT 75 FEET—
44 ENTRIESConditions.—Open to all; 40 shots prone; any sights.
(Shoot-off authorized and targets furnished competitors Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)

Name and address	Score
1. Jerry E. Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio	400
2. George Titherington, Stockton, Calif.	400
3. Earl D. Sulver, Chicago, Ill.	400
4. James Cebik, Fairfield, Conn.	399
5. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio	399
6. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	399
7. G. A. Lindgren, Chicago, Ill.	399
8. C. E. Stodter, Balboa Heights, C. Z.	398
9. Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	398
10. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	398
11. Vera Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	398
12. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	398
13. William K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif.	398
14. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio	397
15. Nick Altman, Luverne, Iowa	397
16. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleve. Hgts., Ohio	397
17. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio	397
18. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	396
19. W. L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	396
20. Joseph J. Palma, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	396
21. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	395
22. Alan A. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.	395
23. W. C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.	395
24. George E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.	395
25. R. F. Isard, Chicago, Ill.	394
26. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	394
27. Walter Wolff, Chicago, Ill.	393
28. Curt Beyer, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	392
29. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	392
30. Robert A. Weir, Los Angeles, Calif.	391
31. Norman Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	391
32. Oscar T. Peterson, Jamestown, N. Y.	391
33. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	389
34. Charles V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	389
35. Frank R. D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	389
36. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	384
37. Earl Harris, Santa Cruz, Calif.	383

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

38. Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.

NOT REPORTED

39. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex.
 40. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.
 41. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
 42. Charles H. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio
 43. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio
 44. Joe Novak, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 10—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH AT 75 FEET—
31 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots sitting; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio	398
2. H. J. Adams, Jr., Stanford, Calif.	398
3. W. K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif.	395
4. G. A. Lindgren, Chicago, Ill.	393
5. Vera Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	392
6. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	392
7. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio	389
8. Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	389
9. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	388
10. H. F. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	388
11. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	387
12. G. E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.	386
13. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	385
14. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio	385
15. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	385
16. James Cebik, Fairfield, Conn.	384
17. Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	384
18. Alan A. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.	382
19. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	382
20. C. E. Stodter, Balboa Heights, C. Z.	382
21. Earl Harris, Santa Cruz, Calif.	376
22. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	371
23. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleve. Hgts., Ohio	367

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

24. Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.
 25. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.

NOT REPORTED

26. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio
 27. C. M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio
 28. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
 29. R. F. Isard, Chicago, Ill.
 30. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.
 31. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex.

BULLETIN NO. 11—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL KNEELING MATCH AT 75 FEET—
27 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots kneeling; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	391
2. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio	383
3. Walter Wolff, Chicago, Ill.	380
4. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio	379
5. H. F. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	378
6. O. T. Peterson, Jamestown, N. Y.	377
7. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	376

8. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. 375
 9. G. A. Lindgren, Chicago, Ill. 374
 10. Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill. 373
 11. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleve. Hgts., Ohio 372
 12. Vera Hamer, Primghar, Iowa 369
 13. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass. 369
 14. W. K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif. 369
 15. Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass. 369
 16. G. E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn. 368
 17. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis. 368
 18. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill. 367
 19. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill. 364
 20. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans. 356

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

21. Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.

NOT REPORTED

22. Joe Novak, Chicago, Ill.
 23. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio
 24. Col. C. E. Stodter, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
 25. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
 26. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex.
 27. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio

BULLETIN NO. 12—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH AT 75 FEET—
28 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots standing; any sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	389
2. Mike Altman, Luverne, Iowa	387
3. George O. Snow, Sacramento, Calif.	385
4. John Altman, Luverne, Iowa	379
5. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	365
6. Walter Wolff, Chicago, Ill.	361
7. G. E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.	360
8. C. M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio	354
9. Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	352
10. Vera Hamer, Primghar, Iowa	346
11. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	341
12. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio	337
13. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	335
14. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	333
15. C. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	330
16. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleve. Hgts., Ohio	316
17. H. G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	312
18. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	303

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

19. Hilda E. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.

20. Oscar C. Eidman, Belleville, Ill.

21. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.

NOT REPORTED

22. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
 23. C. E. Stodter, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
 24. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio
 25. Dr. Carl W. Wahner, Sacramento, Calif.
 26. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex.
 27. C. M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio
 28. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio

BULLETIN NO. 15—FEBRUARY 20, 1929

INDIVIDUAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP—34 ENTRIES

Conditions.—20 shots each in 3 positions—prone, kneeling and standing; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Robert H. Taylor, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.	577
2. Leo Kaschagen, Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, Pa.	568
3. Sam Moore, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	567
4. E. R. Vavre, University of Mo., Columbia, Mo.	562
5. H. B. Parsons, Geo. Wash. Univ., Washington, D. C.	559
6. Martin B. Little, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa	556
7. Lucius G. W. Washburn, Wash. Univ., Washington, D. C.	555
8. L. G. Staub, Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.	554
9. A. A. Browne, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.	553
10. Patrick O'Reilly, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.	548
11. John C. Daniel, Columbia Univ., New York	548
12. George Cook, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.	547
13. Russell S. Dobbs, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.	546
14. M. J. Evans, Geo. Wash. Univ., Washington, D. C.	544
15. Roy Meister, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.	539
16. E. C. Shute, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	539
17. W. C. Winston, Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.	536
18. M. D. Whigren, Univ. of Ind., Angola, Ind.	533
19. Jack C. Baker, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	532
20. L. B. Thompson, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	524
21. J. W. Lisziewski, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	521
22. C. C. Tabor, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	516
23. G. L. Sanwald, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.	516
24. W. Lane, Geo. Wash. Univ., Washington, D. C.	510
25. A. C. Lightner, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.	509
26. O. B. Collins, Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.	488
27. W. F. Hoover, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	466

DISQUALIFIED—DID NOT COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS
28. Morris Bahr, Drexel Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOT REPORTED

29. Henry J. Adams, Jr., Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.
30. Hubert O. Debeck, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
31. S. D. Ludlum, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
32. A. S. Penniston, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
33. J. H. Turner, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
34. Herman Dimmitt, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

BULLETIN NO. 16—FEBRUARY 20, 1929
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP—27 ENTRIES

Conditions.—60 shots for record at the prone position; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Margaret Mitchell, Univ. of Maryland	593
2. Helen Taylor, Geo. Wash. Univ.	593
3. Marjorie Leighton, Geo. Wash. Univ.	592
4. Naomi Crumley, Geo. Wash. Univ.	590
5. Elizabeth Garber, Univ. of Maryland	590
6. India Bell Corea, Geo. Wash. Univ.	589
7. Roberta Wright, Geo. Wash. Univ.	589
8. Florida Browne, Univ. of Wash.	588
9. Felicia Jenkins, Univ. of Maryland	587
10. Helen Humphrey, Geo. Wash. Univ.	587
11. Orline Spencer, Geo. Wash. Univ.	587
12. Helen Prentiss, Geo. Wash. Univ.	586
13. Betty Clark, Geo. Wash. Univ.	583
14. Verna Parsons, Geo. Wash. Univ.	583
15. Grace McLean, Geo. Wash. Univ.	580
16. Eugenia Cuvillier, Geo. Wash. Univ.	579
17. Alice Wester, Univ. of Wash.	578
18. Clemencia Gause, Univ. of Maryland	578
19. Gladys Oberlin, Univ. of Maryland	578
20. Frances Fagin, Univ. of Missouri	573
21. Ruth Garst, Univ. of Missouri	560

NOT REPORTED

22. Hazel Kreider, University of Maryland
23. Virginia Fooks, University of Maryland
24. Marguerite Claffin, University of Maryland
25. Mary E. Murray, University of Maryland
26. Margaret E. Butler, University of Maryland
27. Catherine Montgomery, University of Missouri

BULLETIN NO. 17—FEBRUARY 20, 1929
INDIVIDUAL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP—DIVISION A—78 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to officers and enlisted men of all branches of the Service; military course; metallic sights.

Name and address	Score
1. Capt. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.	657

2ND CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. Lt. Morton Solomon, White Plains, N. Y.	684
2. Capt. W. J. Weston, New York, N. Y.	676
3. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	657
4. Sgt. E. K. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.	656
5. Michael J. Reilly, Long Island, N. Y.	638
6. Ralph Parkman, New York City, N. Y.	620

3RD CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. Capt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	688
2. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	681
3. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	664
4. Sgt. Carl J. Cagle, Philadelphia, Pa.	660
5. Capt. W. W. Ashurst, Philadelphia, Pa.	649
6. Lt. C. C. Coffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	646
7. John Keelson, Jr., Baltimore, Md.	637
8. C. L. Pearson, Norfolk, Va.	635
9. Lt. Charles Popp, Philadelphia, Pa.	621
10. Lt. Louis C. Plain, Philadelphia, Pa.	617
11. Lt. Arthur P. Binney, Philadelphia, Pa.	612
12. Lt. John J. Heil, Philadelphia, Pa.	599
13. Lt. Frank C. Croft, Philadelphia, Pa.	584
14. Lt. Kenneth H. Weir, Philadelphia, Pa.	582
15. Lt. R. G. Ballance, Philadelphia, Pa.	576
16. Lt. Wilson T. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa.	563
17. Lt. B. C. Batterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	551

NOT REPORTED

Name and address	Score
18. Charles F. Scheide, West Philadelphia, Pa.	

4TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	655

5TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. C. A. Hassinger, Mansfield, Ohio	671
2. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio	670

6TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	660
2. Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	654
3. Capt. H. W. Pearsall, Elgin, Ill.	640
4. Dominic W. Duda, Chicago, Ill.	622

7TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	666
2. Myre, St. Louis, Mo.	660
3. Nussbaum, St. Louis, Mo.	648
4. Pelikan, St. Louis, Mo.	646
5. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.	640
6. Cpl. W. E. Morgan, Fort Omaha, Nebr.	631
7. Sgt. Clifford Owens, Kansas City, Mo.	631

8. Lt. Joel M. Selfie, Kansas City, Mo. 631
9. Sgt. Herbert D. Brigham, Kansas City, Mo. 630
10. Chappell, St. Louis, Mo. 629
11. Sgt. Edson B. Parker, Kansas City, Mo. 620
12. Corp. A. G. Robinson, Kansas City, Mo. 619
13. Pvt. Ashley Minick, Kansas City, Mo. 618
14. Maj. Herbert E. Poor, Kansas City, Mo. 596
15. Corp. Basil Fleming, Kansas City, Mo. 582
16. Sgt. George B. King, Kansas City, Mo. 558

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

Name and address	Score
17. Rhodes, St. Louis, Mo.	621

NOT COMPLETED

18. Corp. Kenneth Canaday, Kansas City, Mo.
NOT REPORTED
19. Lt. R. C. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.
20. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.
21. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
22. Sgt. Lloyd Ferrill, Kansas City, Mo.
23. Sgt. Sedo Lisi, Kansas City, Mo.
24. Pvt. Frank Biggerstaff, Kansas City, Mo.
25. Capt. J. F. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
26. Corp. Elmer Hood, Kansas City, Mo.

8TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. Richard Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex.	658
2. Cpl. W. Cherry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	640
3. Sgt. Max W. Link, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	638
4. Sgt. J. H. Lindsey, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	638
5. Pvt. Alan E. Towse, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	626
6. Cpl. W. B. Sanders, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	623
7. Pvt. Dominic Ambrozic, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	607
8. Cpl. J. F. Jordan, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	606
9. Cpl. A. J. Chandler, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	605
10. J. Payne, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	603
11. Pvt. W. R. Ivey, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	602
12. Pvt. R. T. Matlock, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	600
13. Cpl. Harold Young, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	600
14. Cpl. E. R. Reeves, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	595
15. Pvt. M. F. Rodrigue, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	586
16. Cpl. James Wells, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	582
17. Pvt. L. Alroese, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	559
18. Pvt. T. J. Logan, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	516

9TH CORPS AREA

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. John Carlson, Fort Missoula, Mont.	673
2. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H.	589

BULLETIN NO. 18—FEBRUARY 21, 1929
22 MILITARY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP—16 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to officers and enlisted men in all branches of the Service; military course.

Name and address	Score
1. C. A. Hassinger, Mansfield, Ohio	386
2. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	372
3. Lt. Hugh Everett, Jr., Washington, D. C.	371
4. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio	365
5. Capt. William J. Weston, New York, N. Y.	363
6. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	359
7. Sgt. R. V. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex.	359
8. W. W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y.	342
9. H. W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J.	340
10. F. B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y.	337
11. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J.	337
12. Jules A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	334
13. Philip P. Quayle, Kings Mills, Ohio	333
14. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H.	330

NOT REPORTED

15. Capt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.
16. Lt. Harry J. Webb, Sacramento, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 19—FEBRUARY 21, 1929
GALLERY GRAND AGGREGATE AT 50 FEET—13 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Scores made in the individual, prone, sitting, kneeling and standing matches to count as the score in this match.

Name and address	P	St.	K	St.	Total
1. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	397	395	393	376	1,561
2. W. L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	400	392	386	362	1,540
3. Leo Kaschagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	394	389	369	365	1,517
4. A. J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	391	389	375	360	1,515
5. C. J. Bolin, Livermore, Colo.	397	382	372	355	1,506
6. A. J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	384	379	369	366	1,498
7. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	393	386	371	345	1,495
8. J. Prescott Blount, Washington, D. C.	389	385	370	345	1,489
9. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	385	380	367	331	1,483
10. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.	384	375	361	337	1,457
11. T. H. Sachett, Livermore, Colo.	384	379	362	326	1,451
12. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	382	367	362	302	1,190
13. John C. Daniel, New York, N. Y.	377	367	349	726	

BULLETIN NO. 20—FEBRUARY 21, 1929
GALLERY GRAND AGGREGATE AT 75 FEET—10 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Scores made in the individual, prone, sitting, kneeling and standing matches to count as the score in this match.

Name and address	P	St.	K	St.	Total
1. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	399	388	391	389	1,567

2. W. K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif. 398 395 369 354 1,516
3. George Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn. 395 386 368 360 1,509
4. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio 397 389 379 337 1,502
5. C. A. Moore, Somerville, Mass. 398 384 369 330 1,481
6. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif. 398 392 375 303 1,468
7. H. G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass. 392 387 369 312 1,460
8. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleve. Hgts., Ohio 397 367 372 316 1,452

DID NOT SHOOT

9. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio
10. Charles H. Danahy, Buffalo, N. Y.

BULLETIN NO. 21—FEBRUARY 21, 1929
TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH AT 50 FEET—14 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to tyros only, 40 shots slow fire.

Name and address	Score
1. H. B. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	348
2. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.	332
3. S. S. Yeaton, Annapolis, Md.	329
4. J. V. Elsen, Columbia, Mo.	305
5. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y.	297
6. W. W. Brotherton, New York, N. Y.	271
7. W. R. Gildard, South River, N. J.	246
8. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	236
9. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio	231
10. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	214

NOT REPORTED

11. S. D. Ludlum, New Haven, Conn.
12. Stanley K. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
13. Lester L. Chesire, Sacramento, Calif.
14. J. Stanley Burrows, State College, Pa.

BULLETIN NO. 22—FEBRUARY 25, 1929
TYRO SLOW-FIRE 20-YARD PISTOL MATCH—27 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to tyros only, 40 shots slow fire.

Name and address	Score
1. Eugene J. Ray, Beverly, Mass.	393
2. J. F. McCue, San Francisco, Calif.	350
3. Jules A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	346
4. G. E. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.	343
5. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J.	338
6. W. W. Brotherton, Monroe, Mich.	335
7. R. H. Murphy, Sacramento, Calif.	336
8. John J. Bittens, Cleveland, Ohio	334
9. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H.	332
10. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	328
11. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.	321
12. C. T. Erwin, Kings Mills, Ohio	314
13. Ernest Snider, Buffalo, N. Y.	312
14. Ernest Snider, Kings Mills, Ohio	312
15. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y.	299
16. Raymond D. Bierly, Buffalo, N. Y.	294
17. Edward J. Beitz, Buffalo, N. Y.	287
18. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn.	281
19. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	204

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED
20. Oscar C. Eidman, Belleville, Ill.

NOT REPORTED

21. William M. Christophers, New York, N. Y.
22. Barney Enright, Perry, Okla.
23. Ralph L. Kirby, Paterson, N. J.
24. Lt. Harry J. Webb, Sacramento, Calif.
25. Willis M. Aiken, Jamestown, N. Y.
26. Dr. H. F. Weeks, Calais, Me.
27. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 23—FEBRUARY 25, 1929
TYRO RAPID-FIRE 50-FOOT PISTOL MATCH—8 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to tyros only, 40 shots rapid fire, in strings of 5 shots.

Name and address	Score
1. Michael J. Reilly, L. I. City, N. Y.	372
2. Howard D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	362
3. S. S. Yeaton, Annapolis, Md.	359
4. J. V. Elsen, Columbia, Mo.	357
5. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.	351
6. Harvey B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	327
7. Isaac W. Turner, White Plains, N. Y.	326

NOT REPORTED

8. Stanley K. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 24—FEBRUARY 25, 1929
TYRO RAPID-FIRE 20-YARD PISTOL MATCH—13 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to tyros only, 40 shots rapid fire in strings of 5 shots.

Name and address	Score
1. Eugene J. Ray, Beverly, Mass.	392
2. Sgt. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, T. H.	359
3. Howard D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	350
4. J. V. Elsen, Columbia, Mo.	357
5. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.	351
6. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn.	348
7. C. T. Erwin, Kings Mills, Ohio	344
8. Jules Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	340
9. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y.	331
10. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y.	316
11. Ernest Snider, Kings Mills, Ohio	315
12. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	303
13. Raymond D. Bierly, Buffalo, N. Y.	263

BULLETIN NO. 25—FEBRUARY 25, 1929
SLOW-FIRE 50-FOOT PISTOL MATCH—14 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots slow fire.

Name and address	Score
1. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	365
2. R. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex.	361
3. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	357
4. Norman Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	350

5. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio	349
6. Harvey B. Taylor, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	343
7. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	341
8. S. S. Yeaton, Annapolis, Md.	330
9. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	262

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT RETURNED

10. Luther W. Mumford, Wymore, Nebr.	175
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NOT REPORTED

11. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa	
12. G. L. Noland, Columbia, Mo.	
13. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
14. L. F. M. Alexander, Fort Missoula, Mont.	

BULLETIN NO. 26—FEBRUARY 25, 1929

SLOW-FIRE 20-YARD PISTOL MATCH—31 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all, 40 shots slow fire.

Name and address	Score
1. Victor A. Sharrett, Doylestown, Pa.	366
2. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y.	365
3. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio	361
4. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	359
5. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	359
6. J. W. Aitken, Overly, N. Dak.	357
7. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio	352
8. A. H. Amick, Jr., Cumberland, Md.	349
9. R. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex.	347
10. Norman Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	344
11. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J.	342
12. Jules A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	339
13. Sgt. Karl Krauthheim, Honolulu, T. H.	338

14. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	337
15. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn.	329
16. Hubert W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J.	327
17. David Armitage, Philadelphia, Pa.	325
18. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	317
19. Raymond D. Bierly, Buffalo, N. Y.	315
20. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	314
21. Fred B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y.	307
22. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y.	296
23. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y.	296
24. Edward J. Beitz, Buffalo, N. Y.	292

NOT REPORTED

25. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.	
26. W. M. Christophers, New York, N. Y.	
27. Raymond J. Brown, South Orange, N. J.	
28. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. Mex.	
29. Philip F. Quayle, Kings Mills, Ohio	
30. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	

DID NOT SHOOT—TARGETS RETURNED

31. Oscar C. Eidman, Belleville, Ill.	
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BULLETIN NO. 27—FEBRUARY 25, 1929

TIMED-FIRE 50-FOOT PISTOL MATCH—8 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots timed fire.

Name and address	Score
1. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa	376
2. R. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss Tex.	374
3. Sgt. Joseph Might, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	372
4. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio	369
5. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	363

6. H. D. Fansbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	358
7. W. R. Gildard, South River, N. J.	313

NOT REPORTED

8. G. L. Noland, Columbia, Mo.	
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BULLETIN NO. 28—FEBRUARY 25, 1929

TIMED FIRE 20-YARD PISTOL MATCH—20 ENTRIES

Conditions.—Open to all; 40 shots timed fire.

Name and address	Score
1. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	387
2. Harry S. Menkel, New York, N. Y.	383
3. H. D. Fashbaugh, Monroe, Mich.	381
4. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio	380
5. J. W. Aitken, Overly, N. Dak.	378
6. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio	378
7. D. G. Place, Lima, Ohio	377
8. R. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex.	377
9. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	375
10. H. W. Amundsen, Plainfield, N. J.	373
11. Fred B. Monell, Jr., New York, N. Y.	370
12. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	370
13. H. M. Webster, Hartford, Conn.	365
14. J. A. Gredalis, New York, N. Y.	364
15. G. H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	356
16. H. A. T. Harris, Westfield, N. J.	349
17. Raymond D. Bierly, Buffalo, N. Y.	342
18. Daniel F. Cain, Buffalo, N. Y.	332
19. Renny Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y.	317

NOT REPORTED

20. Tom Threepersons, Gila, N. M.	
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THE LAST WORD

(Continued from page 17)

sired power, watching primers and noting if the cases extract easily, as they should. If this is done and one uses common horse-sense he need not be afraid of No. 80 in a 6-gun. One more thing. Bullets for maximum loads should always be very hard. Though a soft bullet of 1 to 20 or 1 to 15 works beautifully with medium powder charges, and also upsets well on impact, a bullet should never be used softer than 1 to 10 or 12 with heavy No. 80 loads.

What we really need now is an improvement in 6-gun powders; something suitable alike for small, medium and heavy loads, and that will bulk well, so that it can be loaded through the Ideal measure. It should not be sensitive to climatic changes, as is

No. 80. One should never load a maximum load of No. 80 without first testing with lighter loads, as this powder dries out from heat; hence different cans purchased from different parts of the country may vary in the permissible load. Bull's-eye I have found to be a very stable powder, but it is more or less erosive. Could we get such a powder as I have outlined above that would be no more erosive than black, then we would have the proper thing. In view of the vast strides the powder companies have made in the past few years in modern rifle powders, I do not think it is too much to hope for something better for our belt artillery.

Anyone wishing my bullet for the standard pistol powders can order the 255-grain flat-base mould, while those desiring a mould for No. 80 and long-range work, with high

velocity, can specify the 235-grain hollow base. I have suggested that if possible the moulds be made with an interchangeable plug in the base, so that one can, by turning the plug, cast either the Keith 248-grain or the 235-grain hollow-base bullet. I have requested that this hollow be made very narrow across, thereby leaving heavy walls around the cavity, so that, when the bullet is cast hard, it will be practically impossible for the powder gases to expand it. I believe the Keith 235-grain plus 14 grains of No. 80 will develop close to, if not fully, 1,100 feet per second.

I believe, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that my new bullet is accurate and capable of performing with the very finest of holding. I should like to see just what it will do in the hands of a skilled target shot.

That Good Old American Spirit

**"We Have
Just Begun
To Fight!"**

is still existent among riflemen, even though it may show signs of dying out among others of the citizenry. Beaten twice by both Swiss and Swedes, we are going back in 1929 to fight it out again—this time on the home ranges of our Swedish friends at Stockholm. You may not be able to go over and shoot it out shoulder-to-shoulder with the others at Stockholm in August, but you can help the lads who wear the Red, White and Blue on their shooting jackets to put up a good fight by seeing that they are well equipped and live comfortably while they are on foreign soil.

Use the blank below to send in your contribution to the 1929 International Team Fund. "We have just begun to fight!" Let's carry the battle to the other fellow on his own grounds!

I wish to be credited with \$..... as my contribution to the 1929 International Team Fund.

Name

Address.....

NOTE.—International Team contributions are promptly acknowledged and subsequently are published in *The American Rifleman* magazine.



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Popular Biweekly Matches Reopen—Third Period Gets Under Way April 6

THE third period of biweekly matches, consisting of five scheduled matches, starts during the first week of April, continuing through June 1. All past records will be swept aside and every club will again start with a clean slate and an equal opportunity for advancement. Many of the teams that were represented in the first and second periods have again made entry, but there are still a number of active groups to be heard from. A club may enter as many teams as it wishes but no one member may compete on more than one team.

If your club has more than ten members who are anxious to represent the club in national competition, divide them into teams No. 1, 2, 3, etc. During the last period one of our active institutions was represented with five teams, all of which held high rank in the A, B and C Divisions.

The conditions have been given in foregoing issues of the *News*, and we believe the majority of our clubs are thoroughly familiar with the general plan. This is the finest kind of training and the type of competition in which every club should be glad to participate. If your club is not yet entered, talk it over with your instructor and submit your entry and fee of one dollar per team for the special targets and conditions, which will immediately be mailed.

Fresno (Calif.) High School's first team again led the A Division in the third match of the second series, with a total of 498. The first team of Western High, of Washington, D. C., decidedly turned for the better with a score of 494, placing second. Kemper Military School's first team, always in the running, came in third with 491 points.

Three Division B teams submitted A Division scores, the Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., leading with 482 points, while the New Trier Township High, of Winnetka, Ill., tied with Western High's second team for a score of 481. Both of these teams received second place points; and the Centennial Junior Rifle Club, of Chicago, Ill., with a score of 479, followed for third place points. In spite of losing these three teams the B Division gained three teams from Division C. The Porterville Union High School second team, Porterville, Calif., carried the honors in this

division, with a score of 471, followed by Kemper Military School's second team with 466, and the Hillhouse High School Rifle Club, of New Haven, Conn., with 462. The five teams of Kemper are to be congratulated, as through consistent practice and determination they have advanced rapidly from the lower division to keener competition in the A and B Divisions.

The fourth match of the second series found many changes in standing in the A Division. Western High boys, of Washington, D. C., who so firmly held first place in the matches of '28, again led the highest division with a score of 496. The second team of Western closely followed the first team, tying with Warren Harding High, of Bridgeport, Conn., and the first team of the Cameron Junior Rifle Club, of Alexandria, Va., with a score of 492. Each of these teams received points of second place standing. The first team of Fresno High, Fresno, Calif., which holds the lead for the series, fell behind somewhat, submitting a five-man team score of 491.

In the B Division, Episcopal Academy, of Overbrook, Pa., came through with an A Division score of 480, and accordingly received high B rating for this match, to be advanced to the A Division in the matches to come. The second team of the Cameron Junior Rifle Club tied with the second team of Kemper Military School, with a score of 479, each receiving 180 points for the match. Kemper's third team followed with 479 points.

Three teams, Albany Academy, of Albany, N. Y.; Ridgewood High School's second team, Ridgewood, N. J.; and the second team of Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash., will be among the B Division teams for the remainder of the period, having submitted scores of 475, 463 and 462, respectively, placing first, second and third in the C Division.

We are greatly pleased with the rapid development and advancement of many of the teams competing in these biweekly matches. By comparing recent match returns one can at a glance note groups that placed low at their entry and have steadily progressed throughout the series. Many teams that

(Continued on page 33)

INTEREST—INITIATIVE—SUCCESS

IN THE course of a conversation or in passing how often do we hear the expression, "I will if you will"? To be sure we all hear it at some time or other, but what does it mean? Generally just this, that the person using it is interested and wants to work, but is inclined to be a follower. Although he has the spirit he has not learned to take the initiative to go ahead and show others that he is going to do whatever he thinks is the right thing to do. No one without initiative can ever hope to be a successful leader in the J. R. C. or in any other activity or organization.

Successful leaders are those who have realized the value of rifle-shooting training for Juniors and have met and overcome the objections of those who are prejudiced and unfamiliar with the sport. It is not always easy to change the opinion of a mother or teacher who is under the impression that the rifle is an implement of destruction and make them see it as one constructive. Not all school principals, school boards, superintendents and executives of kindred boy and girl organizations see the constructive side of a movement of this kind or readily grasp that we are trying to work with them.

Problems of this kind are met by our instructors regularly. We are proud to say there are hundreds of leaders who have taken the responsibility upon themselves and who are helping to put over this great cause as a major activity among the sports conducted for Juniors.

The type of boys and girls who have responded to this call and have indulged in this sport proves very plainly that our leadership has not been picked carelessly. It is our hope that our members who have had the advantage of this training will emulate these fine men and women and step into their places by carrying on this work. Do not be satisfied until you have accomplished the aim of the Corps, teaching every boy and girl in America how to safely and accurately handle the rifle, thereby making it possible for more boys and girls to enjoy this wonderful sport which in turn makes more manly, earnest citizens.

All that has passed is history. If you have qualified as a Pro-Marksman do not be satisfied to let things stand as they are. Resolve at this time that you are not simply a "follower," but that you will step ahead and qualify for many of the advanced grades before the end of the year. Success is yours provided you furnish the interest and initiative.

HAVE YOU ENTERED THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH?

ALTHOUGH the National Individual Championship is yet a month distant, entries are coming in from individual and club members in all parts of the country who are determined to prove themselves the best individual prone shot in the Junior Rifle Corps. This event is conducted from April 29 to May 11. Previous announcements have been made so that all competitors will have had

ample time to practice on the range and perfect themselves in the prone position.

Last year, as many of us will recall, 288 returns were made. Andrew Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., proved to be the best shot in the Corps, scoring a possible 400. Target returns were so encouraging that up to the last minute it was thought a tie would occur for the title. Fred Schulz, of Chicago, Ill., and Gail Evans, of Steubenville, Ohio, were declared the runners-up for second and third places, with scores of 399 and 398, respectively. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded for first, second and third honors.

Who will be the champion for 1929? is the vital question; and with the thousands of individual and club members eligible for entry we believe it will be harder than ever to win. The greater the number of entries the more the match will mean to you and to the champion; and if you don't win the trophy for first honors, or second and third prizes, you will have played your part in making the match a success.

Submit your entry and fee of 25 cents now, and make this event the greatest Junior competition ever conducted.

RULES FOR THE MATCH

Open to.—Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. who has not reached his nineteenth birthday.

Targets.—Official N. R. A. J. R. C., 2 to 10 count, five bull's-eye targets will be furnished for the match. No other targets will be accepted. The information requested on each target must be fully given.

Conditions.—Forty shots prone, fired in four strings of 10 shots each, 2 shots in each bull's-eye.

Sighting Shots.—No sighters allowed on record targets. Sighting shots may be taken on practice targets before firing match.

Rifles.—Any .22-caliber.

Ammunition.—Any rim-fire .22-caliber.

Sights.—Metallic.

Distance.—Targets must be 50 feet from firing point outdoors or indoors.

Range.—Any safe 50-foot range.

Entrance Fee.—Twenty-five cents.

When Fired.—April 29 to May 11.

Entries Close.—May 4.

Witness.—If a club member, targets must be witnessed by the instructor or someone appointed by him. If an individual member, by a responsible adult.

Targets in Washington.—On or before May 18.

Prizes.—Gold, silver and bronze medals to the three high.

EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

No LESS than eighteen Expert Rifleman Medals and Diplomas were awarded during the past month. These awards were distributed among members representing nine states, California leading with five Experts, Minnesota with three, New York, Missouri and Illinois tying with two each, and Washington, Delaware, New Jersey and Indiana one each.

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Charles Brinkerhoff, Spokane, Wash.
Wilmer Dutcher, Wilmington, Del.
Robert Buckle, Mill Valley, Calif.
Howard Stoner, Fairfax, Calif.
William Tobbert, Pasadena, Calif.
Edwin Wadsworth, Glen Rock, N. J.
J. C. Castell, Boonville, Mo.
Walter Simons, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Perry MacNeal, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Irwin Willess, Fresno, Calif.
Donald Quinlivan, Fresno, Calif.
Harold Crowder, St. Louis, Mo.
Sol Bainberger, Chicago, Ill.
Felix Kirmicke, Chicago, Ill.
W. Krockenberger, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Marvin Mullen, Morris, Minn.
Nels Olmeine, Morris, Minn.
Meinhard Grill, Morris, Minn.

William J. Buchanan, of Woodstock, Va., is now wearing a Distinguished Rifleman Bar attached to his Expert Medal. William is the one hundred and first member to qualify for this distinction, placing 400 shots in the bull's-eye in four positions.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

OF THE large class of adults who are earnestly working to complete the Correspondence Instructors' Training Course of the Junior Rifle Corps, twenty-one have been issued commissions since our last announcement. Ten of this number have also completed the required qualifications for the Instructor's Medal, which calls for ten targets of the Junior Sharpshooter grade. These instructors are as follows:

J. M. Sellers, Mesa, Ariz.
Harry L. Black, Los Angeles, Calif.
Barbara Poinier, South Orange, N. J.
Stewart Rinehart, Tulsa, Okla.
R. C. Wass, Bucksport, Me.
Fred Schulz, Chicago, Ill.
Alan Hoffmann, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
W. S. Kettering, Pueblo, Colo.
Harrison Crane, Malden, Mass.
Harry J. Hutchens, Wabash, Ind.
Herman C. Fromuth, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.
E. J. Manning, Nyack, N. Y.
Harry Borah, Tulsa, Okla.
W. A. Dorsett, Madison, Ind.
D. C. Fabel, Cleveland, Ohio
Alice Collins, Norristown, Pa.
Richard Strauss, Detroit, Mich.
John L. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. D. Thomas, M. D., Belleville, Kans.
R. C. Hobson, Williamstown, Mass.

Expert Rifleman E. J. Kevlin, of Mobile, Ala.; Distinguished Rifleman E. Kunz, Jr., and Expert George Heckel, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Wilmette, Ill., respectively, have been commissioned as Assistant Instructors of the Junior Rifle Corps. Edward and George are now devoting every effort toward earning the Distinguished Rifleman medal, the highest honor conferred upon a Junior rifleman.

Again the Cameron Junior Riflemen, of Alexandria, Va., have defeated their oppo-

nents in arranged team competition. The Baltimore, Md., Order of De Molay was overcome by a great number of points, the score being 1,509-1,299 out of a possible 1,600. Mr. Dawson advises that three additional dual matches are scheduled, and they want as many more as can be arranged.

We have learned from Instructor J. G. McMachen that the Junior sport of rifle-shooting ranks as a major activity at the Lewis and Clark High School of Spokane, Wash. The club now holds a membership of 41 boys. Those averaging 90 in all matches and placing among the five high for the school team receive the school letter for their achievement.

This club has been represented by two teams actively competing in the first series of biweekly matches, and in addition to sending in their reaffiliation for 1929 Instructor McMachen has included the entries of these teams in the second and third series of matches.

Rifle practice has also been included in the weekly schedule of each student of the Riverside Military Academy, Riverside, Calif. Each boy spends at least one and a half hours a week under the careful instruction of Capt. J. S. Bailey, retired Army officer.

In answer to a challenge for two-man team competition we have a report of a match fired by Christopher Markham-Bruce Bradley vs. Donald Wilson-Bradford Wiles, with Russell Wiles, Jr., as the official witness. The match consisted of 30 shots for each man, and the score resulted in 592 x 600 against 563 x 600, in favor of the latter. These members are so enthusiastic that they have requested the announcement of their desire for two-man team matches. Members who are interested may get in touch with Rifleman Wilson at 5239 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The John Marshall High School Cadet Rifle Team, of Richmond, Va., has been reorganized for another year with the appointment of Cadet Fitzhugh Woodson as captain and range officer. The club this year has in its membership five Expert Riflemen and several others well on their way in the bar qualifications toward Expert. Captain Woodson advises that the members are more in earnest than ever and there is every prospect for a better and bigger rifle club.

We are led to believe that rifle-shooting is playing a very important part in the program of Misses Barbara and Phyllis Jones, of St. Louis, Mo. With qualifications recently submitted for Junior members of Washington University, Capt. R. C. Jones favored us with the following paragraph: "The diplomas for Barbara Jones have been received but not for Phyllis Jones. Will you hurry them along—it is causing a terrible strain on the family ties? I never realized until recently what a hold your diplomas and medals have on the youngsters. Talk and description does go over, but the minute they see one in the hands of another they go crazy."

BIWEEKLY MATCHES

(Continued from page 31)

were listed in the B, and even C, Divisions you will find among our A Division, or ranking high in Class B.

The scores submitted by teams in the fourth match of the second period are listed by divisions below:

BULLETIN NO. 4—BIWEEKLY MATCHES—
SECOND SERIES

DIVISION A (480-500)				
	Score	Pts.	Total	Total 2 series
1. Western High Boys, 1st, Wash., D. C.	496	300	840	2,160
2. Cameron J. R. Club, Alexandria, Va.	492	270	780	1,900
3. Warren Harding High, Bridgeport, Conn.	492	270	930	2,130
4. Western High Boys, 2nd, Wash., D. C.	492	270	670	670
5. Fresno High, 1st, Fresno, Calif.	491	240	1,140	2,940
6. Fresno High, 2nd, Fresno, Calif.	488	210	960	1,770
7. Kemper Mil. School, 1st, Boonville, Mo.	488	210	990	2,340
8. Turlock Un. Hi., 1st, Turlock, Calif.	487	180	660	1,080
9. Malden High Sch., 1st, Malden, Mass.	484	150	510	800
10. Tamalpais Hi. Sch., Sausalito, Calif.	482	120	720	1,470
11. New Trier Hi., Winnetka, Ill.	481	90	430	1,180
12. Porterville Un. Hi., 1st, Porterville, Calif.	481	90	420	570
13. Ridgewood Hi., 1st, Ridgewood, N. J.	481	90	530	1,290
14. Y.M.C.A. Hyde Park Dept., 1st, Chicago, Ill.	481	90	550	1,360
15. Western Hi. Girls, 1st, Wash., D. C.	475	60	240	510
16. Lewis and Clark, 1st, Spokane, Wash.	468	30	410	950
17. Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.	465	...	380	920

DIVISION B (460-479)				
	Score	Pts.	Total	Total 2 series
1. Episcopal Acad.,* Overbrook, Pa.	480	200	420	420
2. Cameron J. R. Club, 2nd, Alexandria, Va.	479	180	360	820
3. Kemper Mil. Sch., 2nd, Boonville, Mo.	479	180	270	540
4. Kemper Mil. Sch., 3rd, Boonville, Mo.	478	160	400	400
5. Centennial High Sch., Chicago, Ill.	477	140	480	480
6. Kemper Mil. Sch., 5th, Boonville, Mo.	477	140	390	390
7. Malden Hi., 2nd, Malden, Mass.	476	120	420	1,270
8. Wash. Univ. J. R. Club, St. Louis, Mo.	476	120	440	440
9. Greenbrier Mil. Sch., Lewisburg, W. Va.	474	100	380	440
10. Blodgett Voca., 1st, Syracuse, N. Y.	472	80	380	740
11. Centennial High Sch., Pueblo, Colo.	469	60	210	210
12. Crosby, 1st, Waterbury, Conn.	469	60	170	430
13. Hill House Hi. Sch., New Haven, Conn.	466	40	120	120
14. Poly. Prep. Ctry. Day Sch., Brooklyn, N. Y.	466	40	200	200
15. John Marshall High, Richmond, Va.	463	20	170	450
16. Blodgett Voca. Hi., 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y.	462	...	260	790
17. Porterville Un. Hi., 2nd, Porterville, Calif.	447	...	170	620
18. Turlock Un. Hi., 2nd, Turlock, Calif.	419	...	100	100

* Division A Teams beginning March 9.

DIVISION (BELOW 460)				
	Score	Pts.	Total	Total 2 series
1. Albany Acad.,* Albany, N. Y.	475	100	100	100
2. Ridgewood Hi. Sch., 2nd,* Ridgewood, N. J.	463	90	150	150
3. Lewis and Clark, 2nd,* Spokane, Wash.	462	80	150	620
4. Kemper Mil. Sch., 4th, Boonville, Mo.	457	70	120	120
5. Malden Hi. Sch., 3rd, Malden, Mass.	456	60	150	490
6. Sr. Hi. Sch., Watertown, S. Dak.	456	60	70	70
7. Upper Darby High, Upper Darby, Pa.	452	50	80	80
8. Technical High, Springfield, Mass.	451	40	90	90
9. Bonita Un. High, La Verne, Calif.	447	30	130	380
10. Central Hi. Sch., 1st,				

St. Paul, Minn.	447	30	30	30
11. Y. M. C. A. R. Club, Lafayette, Ind.	445	20	20	20
12. Logan City Indus. Arts Hi., Sterling, Colo.	442	10	30	30
13. Monson Acad., Monson, Mass.	442	10	80	80
14. Y. M. C. A. Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.	442	10	120	120
15. Morgan Park Hi., 2nd, Chicago, Ill.	441	...	...	...
16. Western Hi. Girls, 2nd, Wash., D. C.	440	...	...	...
17. Morgan Park Hi., 1st, Chicago, Ill.	438	...	10	10
18. E. Orange High, E. Orange, N. J.	437	...	...	...
19. Winfield High, Winfield, Kans.	437	...	...	180
20. Wilby High, Waterbury, Conn.	436	...	...	...
21. Ridgewood High, 3rd, Ridgewood, N. J.	434	...	...	...
22. Centennial High, 2nd, Pueblo, Colo.	432	...	...	...
23. Lincoln Hi., Salina, Kans.	432	...	...	...
24. Cheyenne Hi. Girls, Cheyenne, Wyo.	431	...	30	30
25. Bronxville High, Bronxville, N. Y.	429	...	...	...
26. Blodgett Voca. Girls, Syracuse, N. Y.	428	...	...	130
27. Calif. Mil. Acad., Mayfield, Calif.	427	...	...	...
28. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Ashland, Ohio	425	...	...	...
29. Central Hi. Sch., Syracuse, N. Y.	422	...	20	480
30. Crosby Hi., 2nd, Waterbury, Conn.	401	...	...	110
31. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, St. Falls, Mont.	391	...	...	240
32. Cranford Scout R. C., Cranford, N. J.	365	...	...	...

* Division B Teams beginning March 9.

HIS DAY

By MAJ. W. D. FRAZER

(Continued from March issue)

PART II

As a game shot he was an expert and could be depended upon to remain as cool and steady as the cliffs of his favorite mountains when excitement threatened to unnerve a hunting companion and buck fever brought shaking ague to knees and rifle muzzles.

The more strenuous tasks of timber cruising and lumbering gave way to easier work as fifty years of activity passed and as a reward for his earlier struggles he now enjoyed a contented, comfortable life in the metropolis of Puget Sound.

His recreation still consisted of answering the call of the "Red Gods," and each fall found him in the mountains after big game. Between seasons as a member of a rifle club he could be found, on pleasant Saturday afternoons, banging away at a bull's-eye on the near-by military post.

At 62 he had passed the stage of a novice at the military target game of "holding and squeezing 'em," and by dint of everlasting perseverance, a little good instruction, and intelligent study, he was making many of the younger bloods, to whom he was affectionately known as "Dad," "scratch gravel" to hold their own in what was supposed to be a young man's game. It was because of this skill that he was present at the National Matches as a member of the civilian rifle team form his distant State.

It seemed as though that fickle goddess who watches over all good riflemen grew tired of supporting her subject on that memorable autumn day, for annoying and delaying obstacles now appeared. A flurry of ex-

citement occurred when it was discovered that there was no more ammunition available on the firing line, and range officers scurried about locating sufficient of that not very popular tin-plated ammunition that was furnished for the matches by the Government arsenal that year. The delay was short but vital, for by this time the sun had plunged into the murky haze of the horizon and long shadows thrust themselves like bars across the range and then gave way to twilight as the sun sank from sight.

Cease firing sounded along the mile of firing line and the abnormal silence after a day of incessant shooting by 2,000 marksmen added to the impressiveness of the occasion. The huge lake paled with the changing sky and became a vast silent mirror as the last ripples of a dying breeze gave way to oily calmness. Overhead swiftly passing echelons of Sprig and Mallard winged their way to inland feeding grounds as the evening flight began.

The sinewy mountaineer had seemed oblivious to the changing conditions. His Springfield cracked regularly, and as regularly the scorer registered a 5. Sixty-eight bull's-eyes told the tale, and the silent crowd straining with pent-up emotion wondered how long the pace could last. By this time the rectangular target was a gray shadow against the skyline and the black center, to those who could see it at all, appeared like a faded fly speck on a distant wall. For the last time that day the ancient nose glasses did their duty as a quarter point of windage was carefully changed to zero. Twice more the rifle spoke and two more 5's were added to the score. Eyes began to water from the strain of watching the target, muscles were tensed and breath was held as the crowd leaned forward to watch the master shooter laboring doggedly to hold and squeeze off another shot.

As the sear released the firing pin the muscles of the exhausted figure seemed to relax, the rifle muzzle dropped slowly to the ground, the gray head nodded and a tired voice murmured faintly, "That's all." He had called his shot and he knew it was not a bull. The grand old rifleman was through. A sigh ran through the crowd as pent-up breath was exhaled through clenched teeth, and then like swarming bees the group crowded around the hero of the day who had risen unsteadily to his feet and with trembling limbs from the nervous reaction was trying gamely to maintain his self-control.

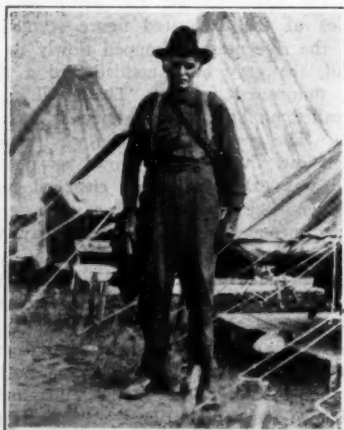
The whole camp buzzed with excitement when the score was announced, and nothing was too good for the modest unassuming subject of its admiration. A subscription was started from the proceeds of which an immense silver bowl was purchased on which was engraved the winner's name, and which was thereafter awarded annually to the person who made the highest score in the Wimbledon match with the Service rifle. You may ask why this step was taken and the answer is, that in spite of his superb effort, the hero of our story lost the match, and the Wimbledon Cup was won by a sergeant

of the Marines who, shooting as only Marines know how, had, with the aid of a fine pressure barrel rifle with telescope sight, driven 75 consecutive bullets through the 36-inch bull's-eye and made a world's record.

Such is fickleness of fate and yet the tall hunter from the Northwest was accepted as a winner. The Ordnance Department presented him with a case of the ammunition and the rifle he used. His name is engraved in the hall of fame for American riflemen, along with other distinguished shots, but when the others are forgotten his will remain, not only because of the score he made and the conditions under which this was accomplished but because of the example his life has set for young men to emulate.

In spite of the rough, seamy life of the lumber camps and the lawless frontier he was a model character. It has been my privilege to camp, hunt and shoot with him. We have "siwashed" overnight in the Olympics without food or blankets, and through many exasperating experiences in the hills or on the range, I have never known him to curse or use an unclean word. He does not smoke, and if he ever drank strong liquor it is not known to me. He is broad-minded toward others and admired and respected with deep affection by those privileged to know him well.

To those who grumble and complain that "it can't be done," to those who bend their golf clubs around a tree in bursts of ill temper at their failure to hit an insignificant white ball, and to beginners in the rifle game who are willing to practice faithfully for the reward of satisfaction that comes to those who accomplish a worthy purpose—to all of these I offer as an encouragement and an inspiration this brief tale of the only man who ever shot a bronze medal into a gold one at the National Rifle Matches of America—"Dad" Farr, of Seattle.



"Dad" Farr

By the many inquiries from directors throughout the country we are reminded that the camp season is not very far off. From all indications it appears that practically all of our former camps will be with us this year, and we look forward to an even greater season, with the addition of many newcomers. More than a month

ago Director Louis M. Fleisher gave thought to his rifle program, and placed his club in good standing, assuring the campers of every opportunity to advance in marksmanship.

Two new camps are also making early preparation for establishment of rifle-shooting, and have placed their club in good standing. These newcomers are Camp Sloane, of Lakeville, Conn., and the Douglas Camp for Girls, Pebble Beach, Calif.

Mr. George A. Stanley has written us that Camp Ropioa, of Harrison, Me., will be with us strong this year. The former counsellor, Mr. Robert Sullivan, will again be in charge of rifle activities, and will be assisted by Mr. A. J. Barnes. In addition to affiliating Camp Wigwam, of Harrison, Me., Director Richardson will bring in a second camp this year. Camp Wigwam has been with us for a number of years and has awarded more than 150 medals each season. With an early start they will no doubt better all previous qualification records.

Headquarters were also honored with a visit from the counsellor of rifle practice at Camp Alleghany, of W. Va. This camp is well known through their fine showing in the yearly national camp matches. Rifle-shooting will be featured as a major camp activity, and the girls are more than ever determined to outscore the boys' team of Greenbrier in the camp matches conducted during August.

Another of our Junior riflemen is passing on to the Senior ranks after reaching the age limit of 19 years. Howard W. Sala, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is listed on our Honor Roll of Expert Riflemen, having qualified during last April and has now expressed his desire to advance into the wider field of Senior competition. We wish him the best of success.

The Military Junior Rifle Club, of Wilmington, Del., has been reorganized under the name of the Junior Marine Rifles. Mr. Samuel Apostolico is the instructor of this club, which consists of 26 members. To start activities rolling, qualifying targets were submitted for 7 Pro-Marksman, 5 Marksman, 2 Sharpshooter and 6 Bar awards.

INTEREST in rifle-shooting at the Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill., is so strong that a second club has been organized in order to give more members an opportunity to participate. This club has been chartered at Headquarters as the Francis W. Runge Rifle Club in recognition of the splendid services rendered by Instructor Runge since he succeeded Instructor J. H. Jones during the latter part of 1920. Thirty-seven members compose the club, with Mr. J. Russell Reesman as the adult leader. All expenses are taken care of by the school, thus requiring no dues of the club members.

The girls of the Eau Claire High School Rifle Club, *alias* The Hittin' Miss Rifle Club, are very enthusiastic over their new organization. At the weekly meeting membership pins were presented by the instructor, Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, in military fashion on a basis of two targets totaling no less than ten each. Many of the girls had never shot a rifle before joining the club and the results were most gratifying. Mrs. Woodworth writes us that some of the girls are exceptionally promising rifewomen, and all of them are brim full of enthusiasm for the sport.

Recent qualifications submitted by Instructor J. E. Clark for members of the Bangor High School Rifle Club, Bangor, Me., total 18 Pro-Marksman, 15 Marksman, 20 Sharpshooter and 4 Bars. Forty-three members now compose the club, and Instructor Clark has written us that activities are in full swing, and a large increase over the qualifications of last year is expected.

Official N.R.A.J.R.C. Single Bull Target

\$1.75 Per 1000
\$1.00 Per 500

Target Shooting Equipment Available to Junior Members at N. R. A. Rates

Write for Complete Price List

Official N.R.A.J.R.C. Five Bull Target

\$2.00 Per 1000
\$1.25 Per 500

RIFLES

AMMUNITION

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DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

ADDRESS: DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



CLEANING AND ADJUSTING FIELD GLASSES, TYPE EE, NAVAL GUN FACTORY

MANY inquiries have recently reached this office concerning the Type EE field glasses, Naval Gun Factory. Many purchasers of these glasses complained that the optical parts of both the "used" and the "unused" glasses were dirty and clouded and failed to focus properly. These glasses were procured under war-time conditions and have been subjected to various conditions of storage and it is to be expected that after eleven or twelve years they will not be in the condition of new or recently reconditioned glasses.

Information relative to the cost of cleaning and reassembling these glasses is published in Ordnance Field Circular No. 18 and quoted as follows:

"Frankford Arsenal, however, can and will disassemble the glasses, clean all of the optical parts, reassemble the glasses and adjust them for a service charge of \$3 each.

"The cleaning and adjustment described above does not contemplate the removal of parallax, the removal of astigmatism, unless this astigmatism can be eliminated by shifting the prisms; nor the regrounding or repolishing of any of the optical parts; but it is believed that a satisfactory glass can be delivered for the additional cost of \$3. Any purchaser who desires a class A repair, which includes removal of parallax, removal of all stains, recementing or repolishing of optical parts, can buy the unused glass and have the work done in the shops in the regular repair establishment, at a price established by the actual time and material used on the job. The price of this Class A repair ranges from \$10 to \$13. At the time of cleaning the present reticule can be removed if so desired with no additional charge.

"It is urged upon all purchasers that the cleaned glasses be ordered.

"SAMUEL HOF,
"Brigadier General,
"Chief, Field Service."

"NEW" AND "UNUSED" MATERIAL

MANY bargains in *new* and *unused* materials are offered for sale through the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to members of the National Rifle Association. Some of this material has become obsolete,

while others may be surplus. This material may be listed either as "new" or "unused," but is always sold "As is." This material is "new" in the sense that it has never been issued or used in the service, and is "new" within the meaning of the term "new" as understood by this office, but may not be "new" in the sense that it is perfect and without blemish, as much of this material was procured under war-time conditions and has been subjected to various conditions of storage since then. The Russian rifle, caliber 7.62-mm., as listed in the "Price List, Supplies Available to Members of The National Rifle Association of America, through The Director of Civilian Marksmanship," and the Type EE field glasses, Naval Gun Factory, which were described in the January edition of the *RIFLEMAN*, are both "new" in that they were never issued to the service, but they may not be "new" in that they are perfect and without blemish. Material of this character is sold as *unused* and "As is."

DELAYS IN FORWARDING ANNUAL RETURN AND REPORT OF FIRING

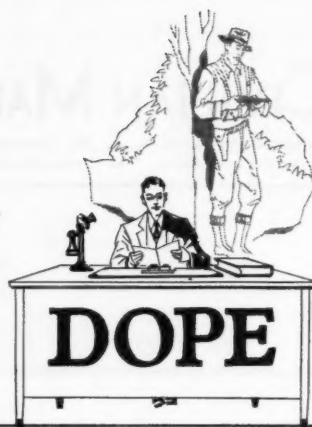
WHEN the blanks for preparing the "Annual Return of United States Property" and "Annual Report of Firing" were mailed to club secretaries last December, it was not anticipated that it would become necessary to send at least two additional requests to some of the clubs in order to have them comply with the regulations governing the submission of these reports. About 60 per cent of the clubs submitted their returns by February 1 as requested. A second letter was mailed to all delinquent clubs about February 14 with the request that these reports be submitted not later than March 1, and as a result about 60 per cent of the delinquents sent in their reports, leaving about 275 clubs which have not rendered their "Annual Return of United States Property" and "Annual Report of Firing." A third letter was mailed on March 7 to the secretaries of these 275 clubs requesting the "Annual Returns" and "Reports of Firing" by March 25, 1929, or that shipping instructions would be issued by this office for the return of all Government stores. Should this procedure become necessary all stores must be returned within thirty days after shipping instructions have been issued or action will be taken to collect the money

value of the stores under the provisions of the security bond on file in this office.

The Director of Civilian Marksmanship wishes to co-operate with the clubs in every way possible in order to promote rifle marksmanship throughout the country, but this office needs their co-operation as well. The ever-increasing business of this office taxes the small personnel employed in handling the routine, sales and issues of material without the necessity of sending several letters to delinquent club officials for the submission of their "Reports" and "Returns." The only inference that this office can draw concerning such delinquencies is that these clubs have lost their interest in rifle marksmanship, become inactive and have no further use for the stores issued to them. If such be the case, it is the intention of this office to close out all these inactive clubs, so that the rifles and equipment issued to them may be put to the use of others needing them, and that more time may be devoted to those clubs that are active and deserving of more consideration.

SIGN AND RETURN SHIPPING TICKETS PROMPTLY

WHENEVER stores are shipped to rifle clubs, either from this office or from an arsenal, shipping tickets in duplicate are mailed to the club secretaries. One copy of these duplicate shipping tickets must be signed by the proper club official and returned to this office without delay, the other copy to be retained for the club's files. Although repeated instructions in regard to shipping tickets have been issued, cases are still occurring where it becomes necessary to write to club secretaries requesting them to sign and return the shipping tickets to this office. As soon as the property covered by the shipping ticket is received, sign the shipping ticket and return it to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. This saves you the trouble of hunting for the misplaced shipping ticket and it also saves this office a lot of extra work. These shipping tickets are very important, as they become a part of the record of the club in the property and finance files of this office as well as in the office of the club, and it should be unnecessary to write several letters to club secretaries requesting their return.



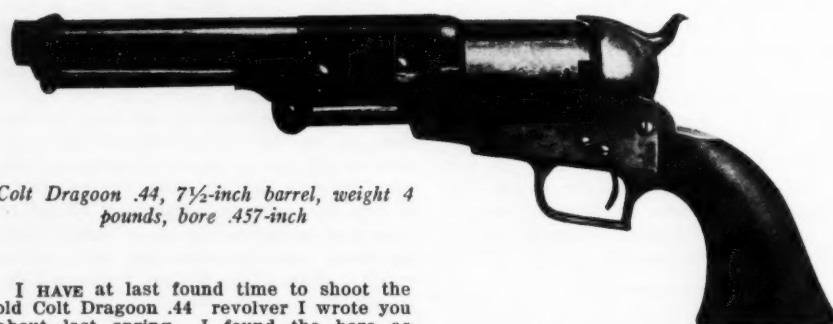
RIFLES AND BIG-GAME HUNTING: LT.-COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN
SHOTGUNS AND FIELD SHOOTING: CAPT. CHARLES ASKINS

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS: MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

EVERY CARE IS USED IN COLLECTING DATA FOR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED, BUT NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED FOR ANY ACCIDENT WHICH MAY OCCUR.

A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots — All questions answered directly by mail

Old Colt Shows Accuracy



Colt Dragoon .44, 7½-inch barrel, weight 4 pounds, bore .457-inch

I HAVE at last found time to shoot the old Colt Dragoon .44 revolver I wrote you about last spring. I found the bore as you said it should be: .457, with a right-hand gain twist. As I wanted only to test the gun, I fired all shots sitting, elbows on knees and gun held in both hands. I tried two kinds of bullet—round and collar-button—both cast .460. The round balls loaded very tight in cylinder; and the collar-button would not go at all until I sized it to .456. Both bullets were practically same weight (about 144 grains) and seemed to shoot the same.

I tried several loads, and got best results with 16-grain King's semismoke-

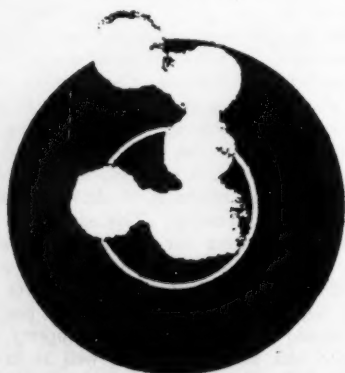
less, a card wad, then 30-grain (measure) cream of wheat and a greased wad on top. This seated the bullet near the muzzle of the cylinder.

Inclosed are two targets I made with it. Needless to say, they were the best two out of about fifty; but the old gun surely shoots where you hold it. Hope to try it with heavier loads and longer range some time.—F. C. S.

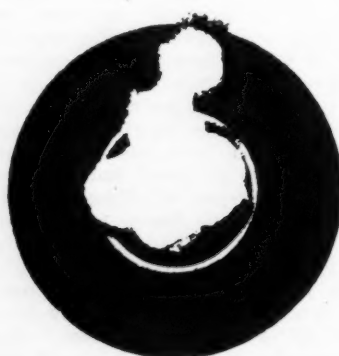
Answer (by Major Hatcher). I certainly



This is my grandson, J. Bushnell Smith, Jr., 3½ years old. He seems to have the right idea



15 yards. Ideal "collar-button" bullet, .456-inch, 144-grain, 16 grains King's Semismokeless. Six shots



15 yards. Ideal round ball, .460-inch, 144-grain, 16 grains King's Semismokeless. Six shots

appreciate your taking the trouble to write me about the results you have had with the Colt Dragoon revolver.

The targets are excellent. I also appreciate the photographs of the gun, and of your grandson.

SINGLE TRIGGERS

I SEE in the March number of the RIFLEMAN that S. F. S. is asking about a single trigger for a German-made shotgun. He can get in touch with the Miller Single Trigger Co., Millersburg, Pa., and get a real trigger installed in his shotgun.

I have a Miller trigger in my 20-gauge Parker, and I think it is the best trigger on the market today—in fact, it is the last word in single triggers. I have fired over 15,000 shots in my 20-gauge Parker, and it never has caused me any trouble in any way. I never have been able to make it balk or refuse to work perfectly. I have

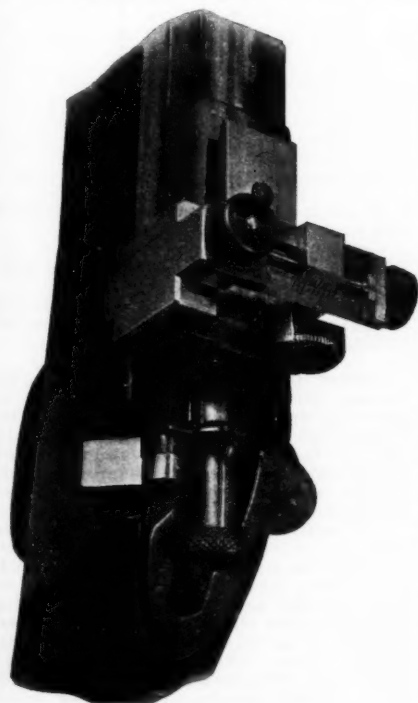
tried every single trigger on the market, and at present I have three single triggers on shotguns, and I think the Miller reigns supreme.—L. K.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I note your advice to S. F. S. to get a Miller single-trigger. I have a couple of Miller triggers on Ithaca shotguns and they are working very well. I do not know any better trigger, though the Hunter is faster, and the Fox has a shoter release than the Miller. It is a good trigger at that, and doesn't double.

A NEW REAR SIGHT FOR THE 52

THE British firm of A. G. Parker & Co., Ltd., Whittall Street, Birmingham, England, are the foremost dealers in that country in accessories of all kinds for riflemen. They publish a catalogue which illustrates these in excellent detail. There are included in it many articles which we American riflemen have never heard of, but which our British cousins find much use for, and which really we ought to know all about. In this catalogue we will find so much of interest that every one of our riflemen should have a copy, and should send Parker an international money order for 30 cents to defray the cost of mailing.

Among other things we find a great many designs of most excellent target rifle sights of the finest workmanship, and with proper adjustments for elevation and windage, and a number of these are easily adaptable to many of our own rifles. As an example we are illustrating here a new



rear sight which they have adapted to the Winchester Model 52 rifle. It goes right into the slot on the bridge of the receiver of the rifle made vacant when the factory sight is removed. It will be noticed that the aperture is located under the windage bar instead of on top, which makes it easier to read the windgauge with accuracy, and also shades the aperture from the effect of sunlight shining on it. The

elevation mechanism is quite similar to that on our Lyman No. 48 sight. This sight has distinct clicks for both elevation and windage, registering 1/200th inch for each click, which gives them a value on this Model 52 rifle of a quarter of a minute of angle, or 1/4 inch at 100 yards, and proportionately at other ranges. T. W.

SHORT BARRELS ON THE KRAG

I HAVE ordered from the D. C. M. one of the Krag rifles cut down to 22-inch barrel. In talking with a friend, who claims to be quite an expert on firearms, I mentioned ordering this rifle. He informed me that it could not be satisfactory, due to the fact that all powder would not have time to burn before bullet was discharged from barrel, and the exploding of powder outside barrel would kick bullet out of true.

I mentioned the fact that most rifles were made with short barrels; but he explained that the rifling in short-length barrels was different.

I would like you to please give me the correct dope on this short rifle.—B. H. L.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I fear your friend with whom you have been talking about the 22-inch barrel of your Krag rifle has obtained a very exaggerated idea of something that he has read somewhere. The facts are these: The Krag rifle originally used a cartridge containing a 220-grain bullet and loaded with a nitroglycerine powder. That cartridge still remains the best cartridge for the Krag rifle, and that cartridge with 220-grain soft-point bullet is the best cartridge for big-game shooting and usually also for target purposes. With it the muzzle velocity with the 30-inch barrel of the rifle is 2,000 f. s., and with the 22-inch barrel of the carbine it is about 1,940 f. s. In other words, the powder does not burn quite so completely in the 22-inch barrel as it does in the 30-inch barrel.

In recent years the cartridge companies have developed cartridges for the Krag rifle with lighter bullets, of which the cartridge with 180-grain bullet is an example. This cartridge has a muzzle velocity of 2,500 f. s., but in order to obtain this muzzle velocity within the pressure limit of the Krag rifle, a progressive-burning powder has been used, and this powder burns energetically for a longer distance throughout the bore than the nitroglycerine powder. As a result, while this 180-grain cartridge gives a muzzle velocity of 2,500 f. s. in a 30-inch barrel, the muzzle velocity in a 22-inch barrel is only about 2,300 f. s., and using this cartridge you may notice that there is a little bit more muzzle blast due to grains of powder burning after they have left the muzzle not being completely consumed in the 22-inch barrel.

All of this has little or no effect on the efficiency of the carbine with the 22-inch barrel. That is a very effective weapon for almost any purpose, except perhaps it might be slightly outclassed for target practice by the rifle. From a practical point of view, the chief difference between the two weapons lies in the distance between the sights. Any little error of aim with the carbine sights so close together will amount to more than with the rifle sight. However, if you take the carbine and put a Lyman receiver sight on it instead of the regulation sight on the barrel, you so considerably increase the distance between sights that this error of aim does not amount to much and you get practically the same accuracy and the same satisfaction from the 22-inch barrel that

you do from the 30-inch barrel. The theory that exploding powder outside the barrel would deflect the bullet is not true, to any extent that can be measured.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I think you will find that if your Krag rifle with 30-inch barrel gives 6-inch groups at 200 yards with good ammunition, your Krag carbine with the same ammunition and regulation sights will give about 8-inch groups, but that if you put a good receiver sight on your Krag carbine it will shoot very close to 6 inches at 200 yards.

CONCERNING KRAG AND RUSSIAN RIFLES

HAVING recently joined the N. R. A. and being somewhat unfamiliar with rifles I would appreciate it if you would kindly answer the following questions:

Is the Russian rifle, 7.62-mm., satisfactory? and can ammunition be obtained in this country? Where?

How does this rifle compare with the U. S. Krag 1898 in accuracy?

Are the Krags, Model 1928, in serviceable condition?—A. S. A.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The 7.62-mm. Russian rifle sold to members of the N. R. A. by the D. C. M. at \$3.34 is a very crude and rather clumsy military rifle, but made of most excellent material. It has sights which are so crude that accurate aim can be taken with it only with the greatest difficulty and usually good results can not be obtained with these military sights. In obtaining one of these rifles to get the best out of it, one should obtain the second modification of the Russian rifle as modified at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., and as shipped from there, the cost being \$7.30 as per the inclosed D. C. M. price list. Then when the rifle has had the Lyman No. 36 rear sight fitted to it, accurate aim can be taken. Under these conditions the rifle is very nearly but not quite as accurate as the Krag. It is bored a little bit large for the bullets which it shoots, and this condition is not so conducive to fine accuracy. About the best that can be obtained is 10 shots in an 8-inch circle at 200 yards. The only place that I know of where ammunition can be obtained is from the Remington Arms Co. or the U. S. Cartridge Co. They make very excellent 7.62-mm. Russian cartridges with a 150- or 145-grain expanding bullet. The cost of this ammunition is between \$9 and \$10 per 100 rounds. The Russian rifles are new or almost new. They have not been fired.

The Krag rifles have all been used more or less, but have been cleaned and repaired and are in thoroughly serviceable condition. Usually the barrel is very nearly perfect. Occasionally it may show a little pitting, but not enough to interfere with accuracy. The price of these rifles is \$1.50. Target practice ammunition for the Krag rifle can be obtained from the D. C. M. at \$3.15 per hundred plus 75 cents packing charge. Sporting ammunition usually known as "30-40 Krag and Winchester" is made by all of the cartridge companies with various weight bullets, and the retail price of it is generally about \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred rounds. To my mind the Krag is a very much better weapon for all purposes. It is usually much more accurate, it is much easier to get ammunition for it, the ammunition is cheaper, the stock is a much better fitting stock than that of the Russian rifle, and excellent sights are available for it at a smaller cost. The Lyman 34 sight on the Krag is excellent in combination with a gold bead front sight, the

rear barrel sight being removed. Please also see Mr. Baker's new book, "Modern Gunsmithing," which has excellent instructions as to the proper remodeling of both these rifles to make them more efficient for expert use.

CYLINDER BORES AND BARREL LENGTHS

I AM going to buy a 17A Remington 20-gauge pump, and I would like to know what in your opinion would be the best choke and length of barrel? Is the cylinder bore a true cylinder or is it slightly choked?

I forgot to mention that this gun will be used mostly on quail, rabbits, and doves.—G. W.

Answer (by Captain Askins). The Remington pump should have 26- or 28-inch barrels. I'd prefer the latter. Choke for quail-shooting would be improved cylinder. Most cylinder bores have a slight amount of choke—say 3/1,000 constriction—but they tell me that the Remington and the Winchester pump guns are straight cylinder. I'd prefer the improved cylinder as making a much more evenly distributed pattern and nearly as wide a pattern. The cylinder-bore patterns are often patchy. For the dove-shooting you will sure need the improved cylinder, unless you have the gun with two barrels. Doves are usually shot between 30 and 40 yards.

DOPE ON THE SPORTER AND M1 SPRINGFIELDS—BALLISTICS, SCOPES, ETC.

I AM taking the liberty of asking for information about the .30 Springfield I am showing in the picture with check mark under it.

I dressed it down in the fore arm and stock, also drilled two holes in the stock, checkered and oil-finished it; but as you see it the weight is 8½ pounds. I have been on many a trip when I wished the gun was lighter. It shoots fine. I got bear and deer, and always considered it a better gun than you get in a hardware store, especially after two years of Army service, with a good part of it in France.

As it is, I am a jeweler and engraver, and naturally I am not hardened like an outdoor man, although I hike all I can and exercise at home. But at that I often wished the old .30 weighed about 7¼ or 7½ pounds.

If I cut the barrel to 20 or 22 inches no doubt it would have more muzzle blast. Then how much would it reduce its velocity and shock power? Would it spoil its accuracy as a target rifle? I use it for hunting and targets. I shoot 180 Western, and at times 220 for large bear.

I would appreciate it if you could give me the ballistics of my rifle as it is, using the new 172-grain bullet and the 180 Western, if it's not too much bother; and the 150 and 220. Also elevation of sights. If the barrel was cut down, with other weight reductions that you would suggest, how would the ballistics compare then?

The M1 .22 I left as it came except for an oil finish and checking.

Can you give me the right elevation for the .22 also? I notice in the N. R. A. so many of the 52 Winchesters are used. Is it the price, or are they a preference over the M1 Springfield? I am thinking of getting a Fecker 6-power with flat-top post. Would that be about O. K. for the .22? Would it also be suitable for the .30?

These are questions I have wanted to know for some time. Do you advise a man to train for competition matches with a scope, or sights as I have them?—A. R. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The photograph which you inclose, so far as I

can see, shows a most excellent modification of the .30-caliber Springfield sporting rifle, but still, as you say, the weight is pretty heavy. You could reduce this weight slightly by cutting the barrel down to 20 or 22 inches. You would reduce it about one ounce for each inch you cut off. It would make the recoil still heavier. It will cause muzzle blast, and report would increase. This muzzle blast and report might slightly disconcert you in target-shooting, so that you would not be able to make quite such good scores. In game-shooting you would probably notice little difference. I am inclined to believe I would leave the barrel as it is, but would take off the heavy metal butt plate on the rifle and replace it with one of the soft-rubber butt plates, which is much lighter. Before I put the new butt plate on I would use a ¼-inch bit and bore some holes in the butt of the stock under the butt plate to lighten it. Mr. Baker's new book, "Modern Gunsmithing," gives complete instructions as to fitting these rubber butt plates, as well as other matters of gunsmithing.

I am inclosing a table of angles of elevation for the .30-caliber Springfield and the .22-caliber Springfield. The former table will do all right also with the Western 180-grain ammunition up to 500 yards, beyond which you will seldom shoot that ammunition. In translating this table into actual sight adjustment, remember that the Lyman 48 sight on each rifle is graduated in minutes and half minutes. One complete revolution of the elevation screw moves the sight up or down five minutes in elevation. Thus, when you have your sight adjustment accurate for one range, you know it approximately for all other ranges. For example, with the .30-caliber Springfield, having found it for 200 yards, 3 minutes up in elevation will give you your 300-yard elevation.

There is one little matter about the .22-caliber Springfield elevation which you should be familiar with. These tables give the absolute angle of elevation, not including the allowance for the front sight being above the axis of the bore. This influence is such with the .22-caliber Springfield that actually the elevation required to put the shots in the bull's-eye is approximately the same at both 25 and 50 yards, but beyond that range the table will apply, so as to get your shot very close to the bull's-eye the first time you fire. Then you make your corrections to put the other shots into the center of the black and then make a memorandum of that sight adjustment, so that you can refer to it thereafter.

The Fecker 6-power telescope is the best target telescope which you can obtain for either of these rifles. It is essentially a target telescope. Its small field of view and the fact that the telescope slides forward with every shot and has to be pulled to the rear to stop again before firing the next shot, make it unsatisfactory for game-shooting. The best reticle for target-shooting is the fine cross hair which Fecker regularly supplies on his telescope. He can, however, on special order, provide a flat-topped post reticle. This flat-topped post will not be quite so accurate for target-shooting, but should you decide to use the telescope on game, the flat-topped post will allow much quicker aim than will the cross hairs.

With regard to training for competitions, may I refer you to Captain Crossman's book, "Small-Bore Rifle Shooting"? It has a great deal of most excellent suggestions and information in it on that particular matter and on telescope sights and their adjustment as well. We find that in excellent in competitions it is necessary that the marksman be particularly careful about his aim, his hold, and his trigger squeeze,

for every shot. This is nine-tenths of accurate shooting, and Captain Crossman's book explains these very fully indeed. Now when a man has trained himself for a long time in holding and aiming with a telescope sight he finally arrives at a degree of steadiness where he can hold steadily on a 1-inch target paster at 200 yards. I have heard many men in small-bore competitions say they could do that. If, in addition, he can, without ammunition in his rifle, release the trigger so that the cross hairs do not move off of that paster when the firing pin falls, he has in effect become a nail-driving shot. After such practice as this, endeavoring to so squeeze the trigger that the cross hairs of the telescope do not move, I think with the suggestions in Captain Crossman's book you have the best method of training for competition work.

ANGLES OF ELEVATION

Thirty-caliber Springfield M1 ammunition, 172-grain boat-tail bullet; muzzle velocity, 2,640 f. s.

Range, yards	Elevation, minutes
100	2
200	5
300	8
500	14
600	18
800	27
900	32
1,000	37

Twenty-two-caliber Springfield, .22 long-rifle ammunition; muzzle velocity, 1,050 f. s.

Range, yards	Elevation, minutes
25	4
50	8
75	13
100	17
150	27
175	31
200	37

CYLINDER BORE—PARADOX GUNS

WHAT is the difference between cylinder and improved cylinder bore?

Can you give me the ballistics of the 12-gauge Paradox gun? What is the largest game it is intended for?

Could I have an 8-gauge Paradox gun made to order? If so, what would be the ballistics of same?—A. C. C.

Answer (by Captain Askins). The difference between a cylinder and an improved cylinder is usually about five one-thousandths of an inch. The straight cylinder is the same diameter at muzzle and throughout the bore; the improved cylinder has a muzzle constriction of about five one-thousandths.

The ballistics of the Paradox would vary with the cartridge. Some of these cartridges have no more velocity than a shot-gun; others much higher. Taking the velocity at 1,800 feet, using a bullet weighing 750 grains, the energy is 5,400 foot-pounds. Hoffman Arms Co. made one of these guns, which I shot. They told me the energy was 4,300 foot-pounds, which would indicate a lower velocity or a lighter bullet than I have given. This gun shot like a rifle and was just as good as a rifle for offhand shooting at 100 yards. Bullets landed in a 6-inch ring with great certainty. I thought very highly of this gun for cover shooting and for dangerous-game shooting.

I think you could have an 8-gauge Paradox made in England; but I believe the recoil would be very severe. The recoil of the Paradox is fully equal to that of a .404 Gibbs rifle, and the 8-gauge would have about double the recoil of the 12 unless the piece was very heavy.

CLIPS FOR THE 1917 REVOLVERS

Is it possible to reload the clips used in the 1917 S. & W. and Colt .45 revolvers? Where could the clips be obtained without getting a whole case of ammunition?—A. H. H.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is possible to reload the clips used in the 1917 Smith & Wesson and Colt revolvers. The empty cartridges can be forced out of these clips by hand and new cartridges can be forced in by hand. There is a certain amount of spring to the clip and it will slip over the cartridge without any trouble.

The clips at the present time are not sold separately. The best way to obtain them is to get them off of pistol-ball cartridges which are packed for revolver use. These cartridges can be purchased from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, at Temporary Building No. 5, Washington, D. C. I will state, however, that it is not necessary to have the clip merely to shoot .45-caliber pistol cartridges in the model of 1917 revolvers.

The cartridges can be loaded in the revolver without the clip. When this is done, the cartridge is stopped on the shoulder which is cut in the cylinder at just the right distance from the rear end of the cylinder. The revolver will fire satisfactorily without the clip; but the cartridges will not eject when the ejector is pushed. If the revolver is used without the clip, it is necessary to push the cartridges out with a stick, or lift them out by working the rim of another cartridge under the rim of the fired cases in the cylinder.

A GOOD CHUCK BULLET FOR .25 REMINGTON

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of the 14th regarding the .25 Remington Express and its loads. I note you use this gun with the 3X B. & M. scope, and I presume you use the post reticule. I had this 3X scope on my gun when I received it from Belding & Mull, but find for chuck-shooting the 7X target scope works out better, especially in prone shooting. I find the target scope in this make to have better definition than the 3X, but it is possible I struck better lenses in this particular one. The field is plenty large enough for running chucks at 75 yards and up. My groups have been cut in half since shifting to cross hairs and the 7X scope, but this, of course, may not work out as well for the next shooter who tries it.

I note you have not tried out the 60-grain bullet (Remington hollow-point gilding-metal .25-20 bullet). I would very much like to have you try this out, as I have found it to be the most destructive bullet I ever used in any gun. Of course this applies only to woodchucks. I do a lot of chuck-shooting every summer and have had occasion to use about every caliber and make of rifle listed in the catalogues—and some that are not listed. This 60-grain apparently is so lightly constructed that it smashes to bits on light boards back of the target; but I have not found this to be true using the same bullet in .25-20 hi-speed at 2,200 f. s., or in the .25 Remington with less than 30 grains No. 17½ back of it. About two weeks ago I shot a chuck at about 100 yards, the bullet striking just below the shoulders. I was somewhat surprised to see what appeared to be the entire chuck rise off the ground about 5 feet. On investigating this particular chuck we found that the head and two fore feet were the only things left of the chuck, with the rest scattered over quite a large space. I doubt if an

ax could have done a cleaner job. I find that a chuck struck near the center of the head usually loses the entire head. A shot striking one shoulder tears off the complete shoulder. When using the 87-grain bullet at around 2,800 to 2,850 f. s. (estimated) or the 100-grain soft-point (not the 117 soft-point) all I find is a neat hole such as .250-3,000 or .30-30 would make—perhaps not quite so large a hole as these latter sizes. This explosive effect of the bullet is positive up to 250 yards, at which range I find it quite possible to connect regularly. What the effect would be on chucks at very long ranges I can not say, but presume the velocity would drop to a degree putting the bullet into the .25-20 class, with the rather ordinary results obtained with this caliber.

The most satisfactory thing about this fast load is the feeling of confidence when shooting in a settled farm district. It's the only load I ever used which I would absolutely recommend for this sort of shooting. I've made rather extensive tests for bullet break-up, and find the fragments seldom weigh over 5 grains; and when they are heavier they are so flattened and out of shape that they have no range at all.

Another most excellent feature of this load is its cost. Using new components (no reloads) I get a cost per shot of 3½ cents, which makes the .250-3,000 at 8 cents per shot poor economy, as well as the heavier sizes at from 10 cents to 14 cents apiece. It is the chuck gun.—K. M. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your very interesting letter of August 18 relative to the .25-caliber Remington Model 30 rifle. It is a mighty fine little weapon, and the more I use mine the better I like it. Particularly the addition of the Belding & Mull special stock and telescope sight increase its efficiency wonderfully.

A target telescope of 5- to 7-power is usually a better woodchuck glass than the low-power hunting telescopes, although there is not very much difference. Woodchuck-shooting is, in fact, quite like target-shooting. Your target stands out quite clearly and distinctly, with a background against which you can see fine cross hairs. My experience has been that in aiming with the flat-top post reticule of the hunting telescope there is apparently an error of about ¼ to ⅓ of an inch at 100 yards, while with the thin cross hairs of the target telescope there is apparently no error. The target telescope is entirely satisfactory for woodchucks; but when it comes to shooting in woods, or shooting very quickly, or at game on the run, you want a hunting scope with very large field, large exit pupil and a flat-top post reticule. Try your thin cross hairs in the woods at squirrels sometimes and see how often the leaves and branches, light and shadow, make it very difficult to see the cross hairs quickly; and see how much quicker you can catch aim with a hunting scope than a target scope, particularly if you are standing on uneven ground and can not assume a standardized position, as in hunting. But if a man wants a scope for target- and woodchuck-shooting in the main he had better choose a target scope rather than a hunting scope.

I have not had opportunity yet to try the 60-grain bullet in my Remington, but recently I had a letter from a correspondent who has tried it extensively. His experience has been identical with yours. He speaks of its wonderful killing power on woodchucks, which he says is much better than that of lighter bullets; and he also finds the very flat trajectory a great advantage.

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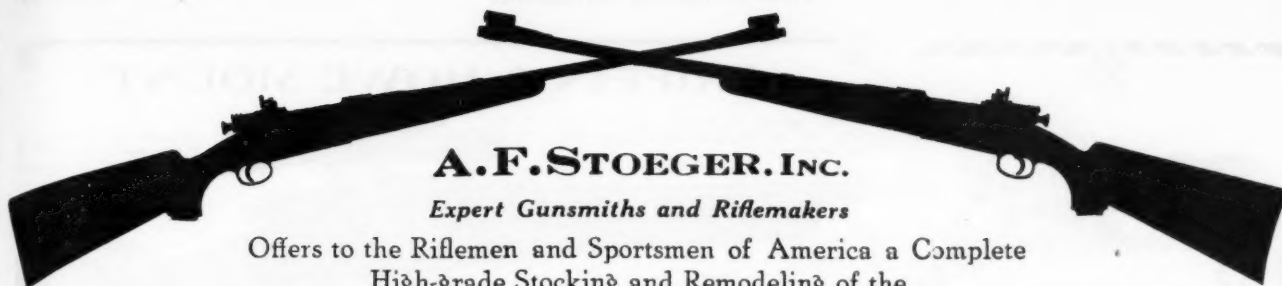
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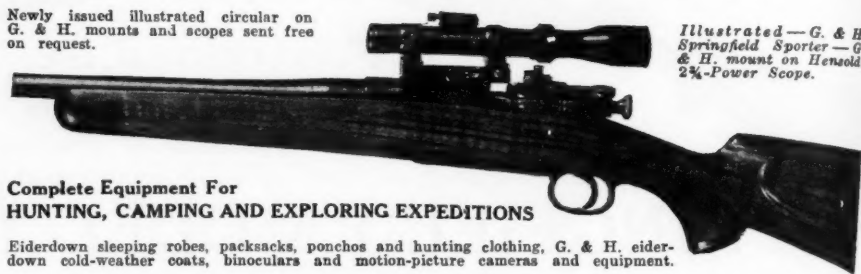
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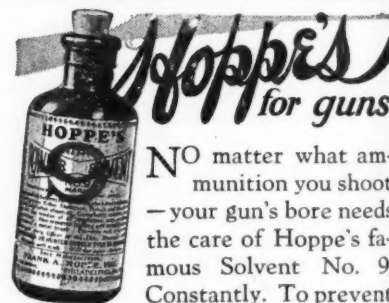
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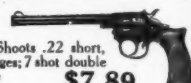


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HOFFMAN'S 20-MINUTE GUN-BLUEING SOLUTION—Made only by the Hoffman Chemical Co. This solution has been on the market for 12 years. It is used by most of the gunsmiths in America. Known and recommended by all the great firearms experts: Col. Townsend Whelen, Capt. Edward Crossman, Charles Askins, Capt. Paul Curtis, Roy F. Riggs, and many others. Used by Frankford Arsenal and other Government stations. We claim its superior qualities as a gun blue of merit, and is sold with a money-back guaranty if you are not satisfied. Like all meticulous articles, this blue is widely imitated, some imitators using the name Hoffman, but of the genuine there is one only, and that is made and sold by the following firm; \$2.50 for 4-ounce bottle. Address **Hoffman Chemical Co.**, Box 87, Ardmore, Okla. 4-29

1890 WINCHESTER, 22 short, new condition, \$11; Colt .44 caliber lightening magazine cover missing, \$4. **Roscoe Nowell**, Raymond, N. H. 4-29

FECKER 10-power scope without mounts \$25; full-length solid leather case, \$8; Smith & Wesson .38 Special Military and Police, new with holster, \$25; .45 Colt Government Automatic, three extra clips, holster, 110 rounds ammunition, \$25; .22 Colt automatic target model, new condition, \$20. **W. A. Luce**, Ithaca, N. Y. 4-29

HOFFMAN RIFLES—Made by F. L. Hoffman, maker of big-game rifles used by big-game hunters all over the world. In all the wanted calibers from .250 to .505. Hoffman's .375 Magnum most popular big-game rifle in the world. The Roosevelts used my .375 Magnum on all their hunting expeditions. Handmade rifles, the best only, proved and open range tested. All kinds of rebarreling and restocking; telescope sighting and mounting; match barrels for pistols and rifles; restocker's supplies; everything for the rifleman. Write your needs; no catalogues. Address **F. L. Hoffman**, Box 87, Ardmore, Okla. 4-29

BEAUTIFUL English double-barrel 20-gauge 28-inch, made by Wright, single trigger, removable side locks, finely engraved, auto. ejectors 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 14, weight 6 pounds, condition like new (Capt. Paul Curtis, shooting editor, *Field and Stream*, owns and shoots a pair of these guns), cost \$750, a bargain at \$450. Shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination. **Wm. Krippner**, 342 Madison Ave., New York. 4-29

HOFFMAN 375, 40 cartridges, shot 40 times, cost \$275, take \$185. Crank shape. **T. O. Jackson**, 71 James St., Keyser, W. Va. 4-29

INTERNATIONAL BUTT PLATES for Springfield, Winchester 52, Stevens 414 and Savage N.R.A. rifles, finished and nicely polished, \$2.25; in the rough, \$1.25; adjustable International butt plates for Springfield & Winchester 52, ready to be screwed on the stock nicely polished, \$5; adjustable palm rest for Winchester 52, and Springfield, \$8.50; heavy duty palm rest for Springfield .30-06, \$8.50. **Chester Nikodym**, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 4-29

STEVENS-POPE rifle, fancy, 25-20 tools, cartridges, \$25. **A. C. Shank**, Three Sands, Okla. 4-29

SET 12-gauge Eureka loading tools without crimper, \$1; Winchester 45-70 tool with mould, \$3; Ideal .44-40 tool with mould, \$3; Ideal 30-06 tool, \$3.50; Modern Bond Model B tool with dies for 30-06; Whelen 400 .38 special and mould, \$9; Lyman 480 new, \$8.50. **F. H. Bentley**, 316 E. 2nd St., DuBois, Pa. 4-29

SHOOTWELL Optical Sight 3X for Winchester rifle, \$4; two leather 1907 sling straps, \$1 each; one heavy leather rifle case, \$4. All in good condition. **H. H. Holmes**, 49 Lockwood St., Ashtabula, Ohio. 4-29

NEW REMINGTON 12-28 modified, fine for Skeet, \$39; Remington .12-30, full, good, \$22; Krag Sporter 24-inch with 2 auxiliaries for .32 S. & W., \$9; Krag 22-inch with bayonet, 2 auxiliaries, \$10. Both good shooters. **Lewis F. Novak**, Protrivin, Iowa. 4-29

SMITH & WESSON 22-32 target revolver, slightly worn but in good condition, \$20. **Oscar Havens**, U. S. Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va. 4-29

380 SAVAGE auto. pistol, shot 10 times, price \$15. **J. J. Butler**, Maple St., North Easton, Mass. 4-29

STEVENS 414, scope blocks, \$12; Fox 20-gauge, \$20. **WANTED**—30-06, 1895 Winchester carbine. **W. Shires**, 1331 Pine St., Scranton, Pa. 4-29

COLT 45 auto., good condition, extra magazine \$14; Remington No. 10 typewriter, perfect, \$35; 22 Savage Sporter, extra magazine, target sights, \$15; 22 Crossman, factory condition, 1,200 pellets, \$18. **Ship C. O. D. J. A. Ward**, Box 113, Walenburg, Colo. 4-29

I FIND MYSELF with a surplus of guns, and increasingly less time to use them. The guns advertised are all in perfect shape, inside and out, appearing nearly new. These guns were used for special purposes; some of them in testing ammunition. No one of them is sold for any fault. They are priced at what I consider no more than two-thirds of their value, for a quick sale: 1. Springfield rifle, as issued, star-gauged, tested for match shooting, formerly belonging to Larry Nuesslein, used by Chas. Askins, Jr. for match shooting, price \$25; 2. Remington No. 10, 12-gauge, 30-inch barrel, standard gun, selected for pattern, patterning from 75 to 80 per cent, price \$35; 3. Ithaca 16-gauge, 24-inch barrels, No. 3 grade, special wood in stock, weight 6 pounds, left barrel improved cylinder, right modified choke, stock 14, 2 1/2, 1 1/2, a very fine quality gun, top rib cut away to lighten the arm, price \$45. The gun cost about double that, and is like new. **Chas. Askins**, Ames, Okla. 4-29

COLT .22 auto., like new, and holster, \$24; Krag rifle peepsight, like new, \$15; carbine, fine, \$10; Winchester .22, 90 short Lyman sights, fine, \$15; 3 Cameras. **WALNY** Winchester 54, .270, or Super-Colt .38, Winchester 97, 16-gauge. **N. L. Walstad**, Milton, N. Dak. 4-29

MARLIN BALLARD .40-82, nearly new, Vernier sights, 30-inch Rigby round barrel, finely engraved, \$25; Maynard, .35-25, new, 20-inch barrel, \$15; Trommer powder scale, new condition, \$4; Eastman Kodak, Jr., 2 1/2 x 3 1/4, ball-bearing shutter, Anastigmat lens, F. 7.7, \$10. **D. Webster**, 145 Oakland Ave., Oshkosh, Wis. 4-29

ONE NEW COLT .45-caliber automatic, latest model, shot less than box of Winchester Stainless, perfect, guarantee factory condition, \$27. No trades. **Paul Wright**, Box 211, Silver City, N. Mex. 4-29

COLT 38 Army Special, 5-inch, \$20; Winchester .30-30 rifle, 1894, \$10; Remington 12-pump, Model 10, \$20; Colt .38 D. A. 4 1/2, \$12.50; Winchester .32-40 single-shot, heavy octagon barrel, 200 factory cartridges, Ideal tools, \$19; Southern Derringer, \$5; Savage cap-and-ball, \$5; Colt .22 automatic, \$12.50; Henry .44 rifle; best offer. **Oran Delaney**, Greenville, Tex. 4-29

SPRINGFIELD Service Stock complete, brand new, \$2; 8-mm. bullets, \$1 per 100. **Otto Dohrman**, Middle River, Minn. 4-29

MARLIN PUMP 12-30, full, good condition, \$17; Stevens double hammerless, 16-28, full, like new, with case, \$17; two Colt percussion pistols, .44-caliber, 8-inch barrels, good condition, \$10 each. **J. J. Henry**, Mason, Ill. 4-29

COLT BISLEY .38 caliber, factory rebuilt and refinished like new, 5 1/2-inch barrel, shot less than 50 shells, new barrel and cylinder, \$50. **Paul R. Hardy**, 111 W. Taylor St., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-29

BRAND-NEW Springfield Sporter, never fired, with leather gun sling, \$28. **A. L. Tate**, 905 W. Fairchild St., Danville, Ill. 4-29

FINE SILVER-MOUNTED percussion rifles, 10 cents for list. **J. J. Henry**, Mason, Ill. 4-29

BELDING & MULL 3X hunting scope, No. 3 narrow post, TH mounts, 1 1/4 inch objective, \$38; one Model 57 Winchester, very fine, fired less than 500 times, all Kleanbore Long Rifle, \$15. Above articles in gun crank condition. **F. W. Johnston**, 8150 Burnette St., Detroit, Mich. 4-29

ONE NEW .30-06 Hamerelli Martini free rifle, a duplicate of the 1928 American International Team rifle, very accurate, \$150; one Winchester Springfield .30-06 free rifle complete with double set trigger and all accessories for the free-rifle game, will guarantee as to accuracy, \$125. **Laurence Nuesslein**, 5209 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 4-29

8-MM. MANNLICHER-MAUSER and 50 cartridges, inside perfect, \$30; .38 Colt Special, new, \$20. Money order. Trade for shotgun. **R. F. Schnett**, 5838 82nd St. S.E., Portland, Ore. 4-29

G. H. PARKER 12-gauge stock 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 13 1/4-inch, Miller single trigger, two sets barrels, Damascus 26-inch cylinder, and modified, 30-inch modified and full, weights, 6 pounds 7 ounces and 6 pounds 13 ounces, recoil pad, 300 shells, \$80; Colt Officers' Model 6-inch, perfect, 87 cartridges, \$26; two air-rubber mattresses 26 x 78-inch, new, \$8 each; Hycks Sleeping Bag, \$12. **Chas. Cooper**, Brookview, N. Y. 4-29

58 COLT PATENT Civil War percussion rifle, new, \$12; 22 S. & W. Model 1891 S. S. target pistol, 6-inch barrel, \$17; U. M. C. 45-70-405 moulds, \$1.15; .45 Colt or S. O. cylinders, \$2.25; F. A. .45, .30 Krag or 30-06 decapeering-priming tools, \$1.50 each; .36-caliber 2-ball moulds, \$1.75; Army moulds, C. & B. revolvers, spare parts, nipples, wrenches. Transportation extra. **B. K. Wingate**, Box 481, Reading, Pa. 4-29

SAVAGE Model 20, caliber .250-3000, sling, scope blocks, butt plate, Lyman rear, bead front, good outside, perfect inside, \$30; Fecker 6-power, 1 1/4 objective with mounts, complete, almost new, finish fair, \$55; Vion 38-power spotter, new, \$24; Howe-Whelen bolt-action sight for Springfield, very good, \$10; O'Hare Mike, new model, \$5. **Harry Tamm**, Muscatine, Iowa. 4-29

DOUBLE S&T triggers for .22 or .30 caliber Springfield rifles fitted to your trigger guard, \$10. Send guard only. **Lawrence Nuesslein**, 5209 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C. 4-29

NATIONAL MATCH Springfield, new, \$35; another slightly used, with Lyman 48C, \$40; Colt auto, .45, nek, with Heiser holster, \$22.50; specially built .25-35 Winchester, 24-inch barrel, 2-3 magazine, Lyman 2A and Ivory bead, no rear sight slot, Winchester blocks, pistol grip stock, new, \$35; Winchester 52, high comb, Winchester scope blocks, B. S. A. front, \$25. **Capt. Fred V. Berger**, Fort Benning, Ga. 4-29

SMITH & WESSON single action, .44-caliber Russian, fair inside, shows wear outside, \$16. **Raymond Long**, Assembly Pl., Dixon, Ill. 4-29

30-40 Krag Military Rifle, fair condition; 7.62 Russian military rifle, new; Lyman 2A peepsight for above, new; 22 Stevens, Model 55 rifle, extra fancy stock, fair condition; 38 H. & R. revolver, fine condition; 32 H. & R. revolver, good condition; 22 Stevens barrel (Model 44) and action, new; also several bound volumes of *Forest and Stream* magazine for 1881-1886. Write for further description and prices. **Murray Leyde**, Madison, Ohio. 4-29

UMBRELLA TENT, canvas floor, 7 by 9, stakes and ropes, price, \$15. **A. B. Kail**, Minerva, Ohio. 4-29

44 SINGLE-ACTION Smith & Wesson, blue, 6-inch Russian, extra .44-40 cylinder, fine condition, engraved in case, \$45; .44 S. & W. Russian, 6 1/2-inch nickel with tools, \$25. Will trade for a good .22 Repeater Marlin, Winchester, Remington. **Charles C. Milliron**, Box 146, Dayton, Pa. 4-29

AMERICAN double-action .32, center fire, blued, \$3.50. **J. A. Brown**, 333 N. Ave. 61, Los Angeles, Calif. 4-29

FRANKFORD ARSENAL bench reloading set, complete, Krag .30-06 and .45 Colt, never used, \$40. **E. B. Fitzpatrick**, Martinez, Calif. 4-29

EASTMAN 3A Kodak, R. R. lens, like new, \$10. **W. K. Amery**, Big Timber, Mont. 4-29

WEISS 7x25 Alpine Binoculars, with case, perfect, \$25. **E. B. Fitzpatrick**, Martinez, Calif. 4-29

SEALED-CASE .30-06 war-time ammunition, \$18. **F. O. B. Whitten**, Iowa. **L. L. Hauser**, Whitten, Iowa. 4-29

FOUR cases Remington loading .06 cartridges, 1918, each \$15; 1 case Krag cartridges, \$15. **E. B. Fitzpatrick**, Martinez, Calif. 4-29

ONE SET of Model 1917 Signal Corps field phones complete, with special box case for carrying, price \$10. Have been kept in good condition. **W. J. Posey**, Box 100, Solon Springs, Wis. 4-29

FINE Prismatic Telescope Sight, Warner Swaney Achromatic, crosshair reticle, compact, calibrated for .30-06, removable eyeguard and shade, instantly removable offset mount, block to fit any rifle, easily attached, cowlid case, field widest compatible with brilliancy, hunting and target, sacrifice \$22.50. **Sherzer**, 1114 Spruce, Philadelphia, Pa. 4-29

3-INCH CRUISER'S compass, levels and sights, \$10. **E. B. Fitzpatrick**, Martinez, Calif. 4-29

EVERY CLUB should have a Hubalek machine rest to test ammunition, rifles, pistols. New model just out, \$25. **A. Hubalek**, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4-29

NEW FOX Sterlingworth, 12-28, \$25; new Lelever, 12-28, \$17.50; Fulton Smith, 16-28, \$20; Stevens, 20-26, \$15; Model 90 Winchester, 22 W. R. F., shot 200 times, perfect, \$17.50; Winchester 94, special butt, walnut stock and fore arm, 26-inch octagon barrels, 30-30 and 38-55, perfect, Lyman peep, with folding rear, gold bead front, \$50; 1903 Springfield, remodeled by Hoffman, 24-inch barrel, 48 Lyman, gold bead front, Jostam pad, sling, perfect inside and out, at less than price of remodeling, \$50; Stevens, S. S. 25-20, Model 44 target, \$12. **F. L. Bartlett**, Kane, Pa. 4-29

45 COLT auto. pistol, commercial stag stocks, two magazines, 100 cartridges, holster, \$20; 45 Colt New Service Special, checked walnut stocks, 5 1/2-inch, \$18; Sharps four-barrel .30-caliber pistol, \$5; 22-32 Smith & Wesson target revolver, 6-inch, perfect inside and out, not a spot on it, \$25; 45 single-action, rubber stocks, 5 1/2-inch, \$15; 45 Colt 1917, \$15; 44 Remington revolver, altered to .44 Colt cartridge, \$10; 44 Starr powder-and-ball double-action, \$10; another altered to shoot .45 Colt cartridge, \$10; .56 Spencer repeating carbine, new, \$7; 30-30 Winchester carbine, boot 100 cartridges, \$18; 7-mm. Mauser carbine, \$10; 44-40 Whitney Repeating Rifle, \$10; 45-70 Remington Lee Repeating Carbine, \$10. All in gun-crank condition. Money orders only. **Floyd R. De Reamer**, 53 Hudson Place, Weehawken, N. J. 4-29

30-06 REMINGTON EXPRESS, 48 Lyman, new condition, \$37.50; 10-gauge Baker, good condition, \$12.50. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 4-29

COLT-BISLEY .38-40, good, \$24; Colt Army Special, .38 special, 6-inch, like new, \$22; Colt 1909 New Service .45, like new, \$24; Colt .45 automatic, late model, fine, \$24; Smith & Wesson Military, .38 special, fine, \$15; heavy Winchester single-shot rifle, good, \$8; 1895 Winchester, takedown, .30-40, fine, \$28. Ray Nelson, Roy, Utah. 4-29

EXCELLENT muzzle-loading, 40-caliber target rifle, in new condition, bore perfect, beautiful walnut stock, mottled-steel mountings, full-length scope, interchangeable with globe and peep, mahogany case with 16 accessories; a scientist's instrument. Remington 1863, U. S. .58-caliber, brass-mounted, sword bayonet, sling, mould casting four hollow-base bullets, factory new, \$10. Rogers & Spencer .44 percussion revolver, fine, \$7.50. Copper flasks, U. S. Government and sporting, fine order. Sawyer's Volume I, \$2.50; Volume III, "Our Rifles," \$3. Whelen's "American Rifle," \$2.50. The "Dead Shot," by "Marksmen," 1863, \$1.50. 100 old catalogues, dealers' lists, \$5. Several years' RIFLEMAN. C. A. Carpenter, Box 783, Sapulpa, Okla. 4-29

460 .45 AUTOMATIC cartridges, original boxes, good accurate stuff, price \$8 the lot. J. Davis, Box 87, Media, Pa. 4-29

16-GAUGE REMINGTON double hammerless, 30-inch barrels, A1 shape, \$18; 25-20 Winchester carbine, fair, \$10. Homer M. Fish, 682 Brooklyn Ave., Oakland, Calif. 4-29

GENUINE "ALFA" revolver, 4 1/2-inch barrel, like new, \$22 (with papers). N. O. Moyer, 600 E. 61st St., N., Portland, Ore. 4-29

MUST SELL—Brand-new S. & W. .38 Special, 6-inch, \$22; 45 Colt auto, match barrel, finish holster worn, holster 2 magazines, \$18; Ithaca 4-ejector, specially selected, 12-gauge, 30-inch modified, full, slightly used, pad, cost \$128, sell \$75. Both gun-crank shape. N. A. Randall, 2117 Crosby, Rockford, Ill. 4-29

WINCHESTER 54, .30-06, Lyman 48, A1 Linden oil-finished stock with sling, cost new \$110; will sell for \$70. Satisfaction guaranteed. Erwin Marquardt, 219 North 4th Ave., Wausau, Wis. 4-29

NEW WINCHESTER 52, extra heavy stainless barrel, never fired except factory test, cost \$72; take \$60. C. J. Patterson, 55 West 3rd St., Peru, Ind. 4-29

GUNSTOCK BLANKS:

Our Beautiful "Tiger Flame" maple and walnut, "Tough as hickory and hard as nails," cuts "The Better Blanks." Stock-making instructions free. Descriptive treatise: "Gunstock Blanks of Flaming Beauty" for stamp. BELL, "The Gunman," Lewistown, Pa. 4-29

FINE .38 MILITARY COLT AUTO., \$23.50; 20 boxes (1,000) new oilproof cartridges, \$24; very good 16-gauge Winchester, 1912, full, \$19.60; perfect .22 S. & W. straight-line, with case, \$23.50. Fred W. Jay, 457 Fillmore St., Gary, Ind. 4-29

MILLER CHECKING TOOL with fine, medium and coarse bits, \$3.50; steel sporting butt plates, \$3; same with trap, \$5; rubber pistol grip caps, \$1; U. S. Gun Blue, gives a factory job and anyone can apply it, \$2; boiled linseed oil per pint, \$1. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 4-29

.250 SAVAGE 99G, gold bead, Marble's peep, fired about 35 times, looks like new, \$32.50. J. M. Winniford, Wilbur, Ore. 4-29

ONE WINCHESTER 52: one .30-06 heavy-barreled Springfield; one new 8X Fecker scope and mounts; one 15X Spotting scope and stand; one 8X German field glass and case; one O'Hare micrometer; one Ideal micrometer; 700 1925 N. M. bullets; two American fox hounds. O. B. Olson, Frazer, Minn. 4-29

PREWAR Lefever 20-gauge, \$50, cash; S. & W. .38 Special target revolver. WANT—B. & M. 3X rifle scope, THZ mounts, D. C. screws. Herman Jaquith, Rumney, N. H. 4-29

BISLEY .45, 7 1/2-inch bore, action perfect, outside crank condition, \$40; another same in good condition, \$25; Marlin Ballard .25 rim-fire heavy barrel, fine condition, fitted with perfect 3B Winchester scope, \$40 (will sell separately if desired); Modern Bond .32-20 double model, new, \$3.25; Ideal .32-20 bullet-sizer, new, \$1.75; Ideal .25-20 repeater No. 4 tool, good, \$2.50; Ideal 32359 mould, new, \$1.50; Winchester .32 special model, new, \$1.50; No. 12 percussion caps, 65 cents per M.; 30-06 Service cartridges, \$1.50 per hundred; 20-gauge double percussion, serviceable, \$5. WANT—S. A. .22 Colt. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill. 4-29

25 REMINGTON EXPRESS and 60 cartridges, new condition, fired 40 times, draft, \$40. Harold Isenberger, Le Moure, N. Dak. 4-29

.45-CALIBER A. C. P. Government model, barrel perfect, holster, rod, extra clip, 50 cartridges, \$20. Floyd Markham, Yonilanti, Mich. 4-29

ONE new Smith & Wesson .38 Special, Military and Police, 6-inch barrel and holster, \$24. L. A. Howard, Hyannis, Nebr. 4-29

.32-20 SMITH & WESSON revolver, 5-inch barrel, fine shape; price, \$20. Harry McIntosh, 926 Center St., Wellsville, Ohio. 4-29

LATE 52 Winchester with Lyman No. 17 aperture; post front sight; leather sling strap. Also 5A Winchester scope with cross hair and aperture reticules. All in very fine shape, \$50. Paul Oschida, Sandwich, Ill. 4-29

SMITH & WESSON .38 Hammerless, Colt .41 Army Special, .38 Colt P. P. Special. L. Schoebel, 828 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 4-29

SPRINGFIELD Sporter, cost \$115, Lyman 48 barrel, fine. Any fair offer. B. Willoughby, 72 1/2 E. Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. 4-29

WINCHESTER Model 54, .270, Lyman micrometer sight, factory condition, \$35. Chas. Woodley, Silver Lake, Kans. 4-29

SAVAGE .250 bolt, Model 1920, A1, \$25. Fred F. Church, 445 Connecticut St., San Francisco, Calif. 4-29

NIMROD GUN BLUE. Blues without heat or tanks by chemical action alone. It is not a paint, \$1. Lead remover for target barrels. Acts on nothing but lead and can not scratch the barrel, 50 cents. Pit-O-Patch for removing pits in shot guns. Acts as a cold flux, 50 cents. Chester Nikodym, Box 1797, Cleveland, Ohio. 4-29

FACTORY STOCK and fore end, 55 Winchester, checked, \$8; factory stock for Remington 30 Express, new, \$8.50; Krag issue stock, cut down, checked, oiled, Kerr sling, \$7.50. A. C. White, Grove City, Pa. 4-29

COLT .32-20 S. A. 4 1/2-inch barrel, good, \$16. Bargain list antique firearms for stamp. F. G. Carnes, Yoakum, Tex. 4-29

ONE PAIR Genuine grave Elk teeth, nicely colored, \$25. SELL OR TRADE—Savage .22 Hi-Power, \$20. WANT—Colt .22 automatic, or what have you? L. A. Howard, Hyannis, Nebr. 4-29

WINCHESTER RIFLE, MODEL 1866, fair condition, rear sight gone, \$20; Stevens Tip-up .22, perfect, nickel frame has fore end, 2 Ballard Pacific stocks, one has no butt plate, \$1 and \$1.50. Set Malcolm scope mounts, \$2.50. Anything sent on approval on receipt of express. A. Wilcox, Box 365, Modesto, Calif. 4-29

CAMP PERRY COLT, perfect, \$31.50; 10-gauge Scott hammer gun, badly pitted, otherwise good, \$30; .30-40 Winchester S. S., double set, action fine, \$12. TRADE—25-20 Winchester tools for .45 Colt tools. Walter McDowell, Grove City, Pa. 4-29

CENTERCITE WHITE BULL'S-EYE TARGETS. Patent Pending. Have you tried them? Greatest target you ever shot at. - Easy to see; easy to hit; easy to spot shots; no eye strain; revelation in failing eyesight. Practice targets 50 or 75 feet \$2 1,000; 5-bull gallery, \$5, 1,000; 20-yard pistol, \$6, 1,000. Order direct Centercite Target Co., 330 Electric Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. 4-29

.45 COLT S. A. ARMY, 5 1/2 inch, perfect condition, with holster, \$20. W. Scott Smith, 222 Hurley Ave., Kingston, N. Y. 4-29

FINE, clear, improved, fully furnished and equipped 1,280-acre ranch in western New Mexico: a gift of \$12. Fine Remington-Keene 40-60, \$75; New Sharps .50 percussion carbine, \$10; fine .31 Colt Wells-Fargo in case with all accessories, \$75; fine regular .31 Colt, \$50; matched pair round-barreled fluted cylinder and one-piece ivory gripped .36 Colts in fine shape, \$100; all-over engraved Colt octagon barreled .36, \$75; Colt patent Belgian-made .36, \$50; new Mauser 4 inch military, 7.63 automatic, \$42.50; new improved model, .45 Auto. Colt, \$35; new 7 1/4 inch improved Officers' .38, \$37.50; heavy 26 inch Niedner-barreled Springfield, .30, taper bases, 48 or Westside, cost \$98.50, sell \$75. C. L. Eimer, 225 North Third St., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 4-29

.22 HI-POWER Savage, 20-inch barrel, takedown model, factory condition. \$ 35.00
.30 Winchester, Model 94, full magazine, 20-inch octagon, nickel-steel barrel, takedown, good. 20.00
.45-90 Winchester, Model 96, Standard, solid frame, 26-inch octagon barrel, full magazine, factory condition. 25.00
Stevens .32 rim-fire tip-up target rifle, 26 inch, octagon barrel; excellent condition. 15.00
.405 Winchester, black Italian-walnut stock and fore arm, checked shotgun butt stock, 24-inch barrel, factory condition. 75.00
Ballard No. 2, .30-70, single-trigger, good. 75.00
Parker D. H. E. Quality, 12-gauge double, automatic ejectors, new with case. 100.00
.44-100 Creedmore Martini. 15.00
John Irwin, 1828 North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo. 4-29

PARKER VH 12, Marlin .22 lever, Colt Derringer; Winchester 92; AMERICAN RIFLEMAN 1918 to date; King's Traphooter Glasses; much other equipment. List worth stamp. G. A. Martin, 320 King St., Charleston, S. C. 4-29

SALE OR TRADE

ITHACA 20 double ejectors fine; Winchester Schutzen .38-55 bore, perfect; Gugen and Campbell carbine bore, perfect; Coniderate musket, good; Merrill musket, brass patch box, bayonet, fine, bore perfect; Westley Richards 10-bore double, perfect. WANT—Remington or Winchester ventilated-rib trap, .25-caliber mould, screw-cutting lathe, breech-loading double rifle, preferably obscure and the bigger the better. Dr. E. W. Harper, Watertown, S. D. 4-29

WINCHESTER 52, sling, accurate, \$25. OR TRADE for perfect Colt Wood-man, Partridge sights. Wells Irving, Poquonock Bridge, Conn. 4-29

.30-30 REMINGTON PUMP, perfect inside, outside nearly so. WANT—New Model Winchester 52, same condition. SELL New Springfield Sporter stock, \$4. Chas. Young, 1701 Grand, Alameda, Calif. 4-29

WINCHESTER, S. S., double-set 25-20 S. S., 30-inch octagon barrel, weight 9 1/4 pounds, factory sights, Winchester scope blocks, fine condition, accurate, \$21.50. WANT—Winchester 5A scope, must be serviceable and price reasonable; also fine 6X or 8X Fecker 1 1/2-inch scope. W. H. Janssen, Nokomis, Ill. 4-29

NEW AND USED RADIO. Write your needs. Many bargains. Guns taken in trade. H. L. Phillips, Norwood, N. Y. 4-29

HEAVY MARTINI, set triggers, fancy stock, perfect condition. WANT—Pope Ballard and accessories. No junk. H. Lunn, Ithaca, N. Y. 4-29

20-GAUGE Smith Ideal grade, single trigger, ejector, 32-inch barrels, both full factory condition, cost \$105, sell \$65; two 7-mm. Mauser rifles, Lyman peep on bolts, fine pistol grip sporting stocks by Tait, cost \$60 each, sell \$35 each; one 7-mm. Mauser carbine remodeled, sell \$25; one .256 Newton, blade front, folding middle, Lyman receiver rear, sell \$35. All above are accurate and in fine condition inside and out; values guaranteed. WANT—Light-weight 12 double ejector, Francotte or Snur preferred; must be perfect. Leffler Palmer, Gold Hill, Utah. 4-29

NEW ITHACA .12, and Vion 33X spotting scope for good 20 double. W. J. Dieterich, Muskegon Heights, Mich. 4-29

WINCHESTER, Model 1873, caliber .44; good shooting order; for best offer. WANT—22 pistol, Stalker, 825 Chevrolet Ave., Flint, Mich. 4-29

44 S. & W. RUSSIAN, nickled spur guard, new gun, \$45; .44-40 Remington S. A. Army, blue, very fine, \$40; three percussion rifles, period 1850, \$5, \$10, \$15; 1,600 .38 S. & W. Special, smokeless cartridges, \$20. WANT—44 Special New Service target and tools. Adirondack Hodges, 1930 Genesee, Utica, N. Y. 4-29

HAVE MODEL 1909 U. S. Army Colt revolver, caliber .45, with 5 1/2-inch barrel, outside good, inside excellent. WANT—Good .32-caliber S. & W. or Colt revolver. Ray B. Roberts, 107 W. Canal St., Richmond, Va. 4-29

SPRINGFIELD .22-caliber rifle, perfect, \$35. OR TRADE for Springfield 30-caliber N. R. A. Sporter, same condition. E. N. Erb, 404 2nd St., N. W., Mason City, Iowa. 4-29

.22 AUTO. PISTOLS, RIFLES, .32 auto. pistols, 56 Spencer. WANT—Scopes and mounts. Lawrence Stout, Darlington, Wis. 4-29

BUSCH 3 1/2-inch telescope, nearly new, two terrestrial eyepieces, four astronomical, two sun glasses, tripod, elevated fork-mounting, case, cost \$575. Give offer, cash or trade. Dr. F. N. Solsem, Sacred Heart, Minn. 4-29

COMPLETE IDEAL 12-gauge reloader, accessories, value \$40. WANT—Springfield Sporter or National Match, crank condition. Clarence Bischoff, Tingley, Iowa. 4-29

IDEAL 12-gauge tools, fine condition, No. 2 loading machine with funnel, \$12; Straight-line re-de-capper, new, \$2; shell trimmer with ironing attachment, new \$2.50; Star crimper No. 2, \$5; resizing die, \$2. COMPONENTS: 10 pounds avoirdupois du Pont bulk smokeless, \$12; 100 pounds 7 1/2 chilled shot, \$12; 4,500 No. 33 Remington primers, \$12; 2,750 Black-Edge wads, 1/4-inch, \$6; 1,000 Regular, \$1.50; 1,000 B wads, 75 cents; 800 heavy blue, 60 cents; 2 cases .30-06 service; Marlin Special Trap, 12-gauge, fine. WANT—Smith 12, single trigger, ventilated-rib, trap gun, or what have you? Uriel Clevenger, Monroe National Bank, Monroe, Iowa. 4-29

FLY ROD Springfield. WANT—22 S. & W. pistol barrel, 22 L. R. Pope barrel, heavy for Ballard action. C. G. Westphal, 110 U. S. Bld., Butte, Mont. 4-29

LEFT-HAND Bolt, Savage Sporter .22 L. R., Marble tang, Watson globe front; Marlin; 39 Lyman sights, case, new; Colt .38 R. F. altered from 36 per. Model 1871-72, 4 1/2-inch round barrel, nickled, rod ejector, engraved, hold-up scene on cylinder, ivory grips, finest condition, about 25 cartridges. WANT—Springfield .22 M1 Snorter; 10 or 12P binocular. Walter Ramby, Valley City, N. Dak. 4-29

.270 WINCHESTER, 7-mm. Mauser, .45 S. A. Colt. WANT—S. & W. Olympic pistol, 7-mm. bullets. Harold Peterson, East Providence, K. I. 4-29

REMINGTON, Model 14, slide action, .30 caliber, Lyman peep rear, gold bead front, good condition. WANT—Bolt-action .30-06, any make, good condition. Frank A. Scott, Oravada, Nev. 4-29

ONE .06 SPRINGFIELD with sporting stock, checkered, Lyman 48 sight, \$30; one Niedner 25 Springfield barrel, bullet-seating tool, 300 bullets, 100 loaded cases, 100 empty cases, \$20; one stock 1922 sporting '06, \$4. WANT—Revolver, pistol or handy gun. C. L. Mardin, 3017 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y. 4-29

TRADE

TWO YOUNG PUPS from real rabbit dog stock for Woodsman .22 Colt. Ed. Rendrick, 18 Market St., Ashtabula, Ohio. 4-29

7.65 LUGAR, 3½-inch barrel, new condition, for .38 Smith & Wesson 6-barrel. John Woelk, Box 77, Fairfield, Ohio. 4-29

HOWE-WHELEN sight for Springfield .30-06; reasonable price; good condition. V. E. Hornsten, Moulton, Iowa. 4-29

R MINGTON Single-Shot .50-caliber Army pistol. Condition of barrel immaterial. State price. Lee Siegel, 484 Hendee, Elgin, Ill. 4-29

.92 WINCHESTER carbine .32-20, perfect, for .22 Colt, or what? Art Bentley, Penderdiss, Kans. 4-29

TRADE fine diamond rings for good guns. Prefer trap guns, or what? Dept. G, State Bank Bldg., Granville, Ill. 8-29

.38 COLT automatic, Military, for .38 S. & W. Special, .22 Woodman, .22 S. & W., or Winchester 52. Joe Lynde, Gillette, Wyo. 4-29

SALESMAN'S Training Course for Colt .38 Officers' Model, new condition. L. M. Wiswell, 612 S. Second St., Watertown, Wis. 4-29

7-MM. TOOL and mould, 120-grain. Ideal new for powder measure, or what? R. M. Broez, Hugo, Oreg. 4-29

ELEVEN-FOOT King folding boat. WANT—12-gauge double hammerless 28-inch Winchester 54, .270 Winchester 52, improved, Springfield M1, Reising, Marlin 39 (some boot), Remington Express .30-06. Gun-crank condition. J. A. Stirling, Big Creek, Calif. 4-29

MACFADDEN'S Encyclopedia of Physical Culture for Colt .22 auto., .38 Special target, Colt or S. & W. .32-20 Army Special, or what have you? Emmett Harding, Ord, Nebr. 4-29

WANTED

WANTED—Model 1894 S. & W. .22 single-shot pistol, 6 inch or 8 inch barrel; also Stevens Gould Model .22 pistol, both gun-crank, and perfect barrels, describe. Wm. Sims Bunn, Nashville, North Carolina. 4-29

WANTED—Reising pistol, Colt, .45. Marlin .25-36. SELL—Case .30-06 cartridges, \$15. Howard Harris, Box 2, Petersburg, Va. 4-29

WANTED—Good sleeping bag and 4- or 6-power binoculars. Will pay cash. E. R. Fafeta, Ord, Nebr. 4-29

WANTED—Reasonably priced .22 silencer and assembling tool, Model 1920, new or good used condition. Ed Ahern, 545 Adams, Gary, Ind. 4-29

WANTED—Haezel-Mannlicher rifle or carbine. State lowest price when writing. L. J. Hathaway, care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 4-29

WANTED—1891 model S. & W. pistol; also any handguns with Pope or Wilburn barrels. Carl W. Wahrer, 1127 11th St., Sacramento, Calif. 4-29

WANTED—Colt, Remington, Whitney .36-caliber Navy cap-and-ball revolvers, in fine to new condition only. Bartow Lamar, 2035 Rutland, Houston, Tex. 4-29

WANTED—Stevens Diamond Model Pistol, in good condition. J. S. Harbison, 259 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 4-29

WANTED—SPRINGFIELD .22 M1 barrel and action without Lyman, perfect condition. G. H. Collins, Courthouse, San Antonio, Tex. 4-29

WILL PAY CASH for any type and quantity of cap-and-ball revolvers or pistols in good condition, particularly if in cases with accessories. Write, giving description and price. McMurdo Silver, 846 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 4-29

WANTED—A FEW fine Kentucky rifles. W. F. Saybolt, M. D., 35 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills Garden, L. I., N. Y. 4-29

HIGH PREMIUMS paid for all rare coins. Price list, 4 cents. Send today. Zenas F. Mattson, A4, Centerville, Wash. 5-29

WANTED—U. S. rifle, 30 1917, in good condition. SELL OR TRADE—38 Colt Police Positive Special, new. Clifford W. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y. 4-29

WANTED—Pistol grip sporting stocks, reloading tools, telescope sights for Krag, Russian. RIFLEMAN, 1928. Anthony Mauro, 589 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4-29

WANTED—A Stevens No. 52 or 49, or a Winchester, double set trigger. Action must be strong and perfect. Everett J. Tracy, Pomeroy, Ohio. 4-29

WANTED—Lyman No. 30½ rear sight; .22 H. P. and Krag loading tools; powder measure. J. E. Armstrong, Belmont, N. C. 4-29

WANTED—Target rifles or actions, also modern guns, fancy grade and scopes. W. J. Outcalt, 650 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 4-29

WANTED—Pollard's "History of Firearms," Pringle's "Twenty Years of Snipe-Shooting." SELL—Iver Johnson .28-gauge. Geo. E. Schmeling, Germantown, Wis. 4-29

WANTED—Old models of S. & W. revolvers; barrel for Winchester S. S. .32-40 or .38-55. TRADE—.45 Colt 1909, .38 Colt D. A., .38 S. & W. Hammerless, .32 Savage Auto., .44 Rem. Per. Elmer J. Anderson, R. F. D. 6, Box 146, Santa Rosa, Calif. 4-29

WANTED—Model 1894 Winchester rifle with action and all parts perfect. Condition of barrel immaterial. Rifle with pistol grip stock preferred. Wm. Minchin, Newberg, Oreg. 4-29

WANTED—30-06 Krag, Russian 762 and .45 auto. cartridges; also .45 auto., looks no object. Chas. H. Miller, Ransom, Kans. 4-29

WANTED—OLD GUN CATALOGS; Eley ammunition catalog; Maynard rifle cartridges; .32 Ideal cartridges; other old-timers. SELL—Colt .38 double mould, \$1.50; .31-caliber, \$1.50; .45-70 mould, \$1.25. All good. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 4-29

WANTED—22 Colt Woodsman, .22 target rifle, set trigger, trap gun, .30-06 ammunition. Nick Voss, Box 171, Evanston, Wyo. 4-29

WANTED—RELOADING Materials, Krag; Old Krag Lyman rear sight; du Pont powders, 17½, 80 Hercules Bull's-eye, Hercules Lightning. Walker Weeks, Cocoa, Fla. 4-29

WANTED—Krag second-hand reloading tools, powder scales. G. D. Parks, 1045 Mill St., San Luis Obispo, Calif. 4-29

WANTED—COLT 1917 and Army Special with ruined barrels; must be cheap. E. P. Rockwell, 307 Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio. 4-29

WANTED—Howe-Wheelen sight complete for Springfield. Walter Hoffa, Dushore, Pa. 4-29

MISCELLANEOUS

U. S. NAVY binoculars. Made to finest specifications. Get the benefit of 100 years of experience in selecting the best field glasses and binoculars. There are no better at any price. All are marked U. S. Navy, and have sole-leather cases. Originally cost enormous sums; A1 perfect condition. American manufactures; limited supply. Worth double what we ask. Firearms taken in exchange. Don't confuse with cheap imported stuff. A souvenir of the great World War. Cleveland's Gun Shop, 707 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 4-29

GUN-RE STOCKING—Plain or fancy Springfields, Krag and Russians specially. Prices reasonable. J. C. Denham, 8 Spring St., Xenia, Ohio. 8-29

SEE WHAT \$4.75 WILL DO!—It will buy a year's subscription to *Field and Stream*. It will buy a year's subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*; and to American citizens of good standing, the subscription to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* will also include a year's membership in the National Rifle Association! Where can you get more for your money?

KRAG AND RUSSIAN RIFLES remodeled, cut off barrel and remodel stock to sporting type, complete. \$6.50. S. H. Fryer, Jr., 820 Hancock Ave., Vandergrift, Pa. 4-29

WE WILL extend the subscription for one month of any subscriber sending us a December, 1928, or January, 1929, issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. 4-29

FINEST restocking, designing, bluing. Trades. Exchanges. Rebluing process, used by governments and largest manufacturers. \$1. Cleveland's Gun Shop, 707 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 4-29

GUNSMITHING—Restocking a specialty. Prices reasonable. William Bailey, Lisbon, N. H. 12-29

P. MACK, GUNMAKER—3721 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Repairing, restocking, rebluing on all makes of shotguns and rifles. Restocking of Springfield a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Send your gun in now. 8-29

OUTDOOR LIFE AND RECREATION combines in a single magazine the most popular features of two great publications—*Outdoor Life* and *Outdoor Recreation*. Published at Denver by John A. McGuire, the new combination is continuing the traditions of *Outdoor Life* and offering an even larger proportion of stories and articles on big-game hunting and rifle shooting. The Great Gun and Ammunition department is divided between Colonel Whelen, in charge of the Rifle and Pistol section, and Chas. Atkins, on the shotgun. The new magazine is considerably larger than either of the two publications which have been combined and the increased space is permitting a far wider variety of gun and hunting material in every issue. The price of the new publication is twenty-five cents a copy, \$2.50 a year—the lowest price at which any outdoor magazine of equal size can be secured. As a special get-acquainted offer to readers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, a trial five issues will be sent for \$1. *Outdoor Life and Recreation*, 1802 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 4-29

HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—The largest magazine of its kind in the world. Devoted to hunting, fishing, trapping, camping and every phase of outdoor life. Articles every month by the leading writers in their respective fields. Everything facts, no fiction. Send us \$1 for our special "Get-Acquainted" offer, consisting of five back issues and five coming issues as fast as they are off the press. Ten months for \$1. If you have never read H-T-T you are missing something. Send today. Hunter-Trader-Trapper, Subscription Department, Columbus, Ohio. 4-29

GUN REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS—Restocking Springfields. Largest stock of new guns and ammunition in America. Send 25 cents in stamps for 128-page illustrated arms catalogue. A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 4-29

GUNSMITHING, restocking, skilled repairing. Duplicate parts made for obsolete firearms. James Macdonald, 65 Paradise Rd., Swampscott, Mass. 4-29

ANTIQUE GUNSMITHING: Our old-time gunsmith, possibly the greatest living authority, will recondition your Kentucky rifle into "tackhole" accuracy. Few fine ones for sale. BELL, "The Gunman," Lewistown, Pa. 4-29

SUPER-ACCURATE .22 Long Rifle barrels fitted to any action. Any caliber relined to .22 L. R. Quick service and good work guaranteed. Arthur Hublek, 744 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4-29

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

GUNS, rifles, revolvers, outboard motors, cameras, binoculars, musical instruments, stamps; anything of value bought, sold and exchanged. Wanger's, 522 R. Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-29

.38-40 BISLEY COLT 4½-inch \$20; Government New Service .45 Colt model of 1909 (not 1917), fine gun, \$20; 7.65-mm. Argentine Mauser, \$15; .45-70 Government Springfield, shortened fore arm, new gun, \$5; No. 103 Lyman sight mounted on Springfield cocking piece, perfect, \$9 without disc. 5-A Winchester scope No. 2 mounts; post reticule; bluing worn in places, but inside fine, \$25, including good Winchester leather case. L. J. Hathaway, c/o THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 4-29

STOLEN—

From locker at Akron Rifle Club, Winchester Model 52 rifle No. 5285 and Fecker Telescope No. 1214. Rifle has Winchester aperture front sight with extra thick rim added; Hart trigger with rectangular cut out of bottom of trigger guard and cocking-piece and safety removed. Scope has "J. W. Fecker, Cleveland," stamped on tube and the 4 of the serial number is reversed. Objective lens 1½ inches in diameter, Pope rib, 10-power eyepiece with extra-fine crosshairs; both ends of tube threaded and fitted with dust-caps. Reward for conviction. DR. MALCOLM DEAN MILLER, 7 East Exchange Street, Akron, Ohio. Main 1792.

Anti-Bandit Shoulder Holster

For any pistol or revolver

\$5.25

Send two cent stamp for circular

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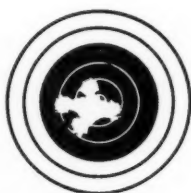
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Beverly Hills, Calif.

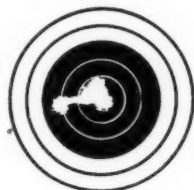


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THAT'S the way the bore of your rifle stays when you shoot U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges. These cartridges are clean-shooting—can be depended upon not to cause rusting or pitting. The line of U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges includes not only .22 rim-fires but the popular center-fire smokeless cartridges as well.



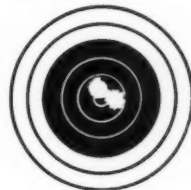
STANDING
Score: 48



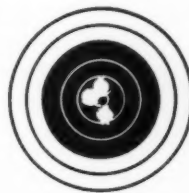
KNEELING
Score: 48



SITTING
Score: 50



PRONE
Score: 25

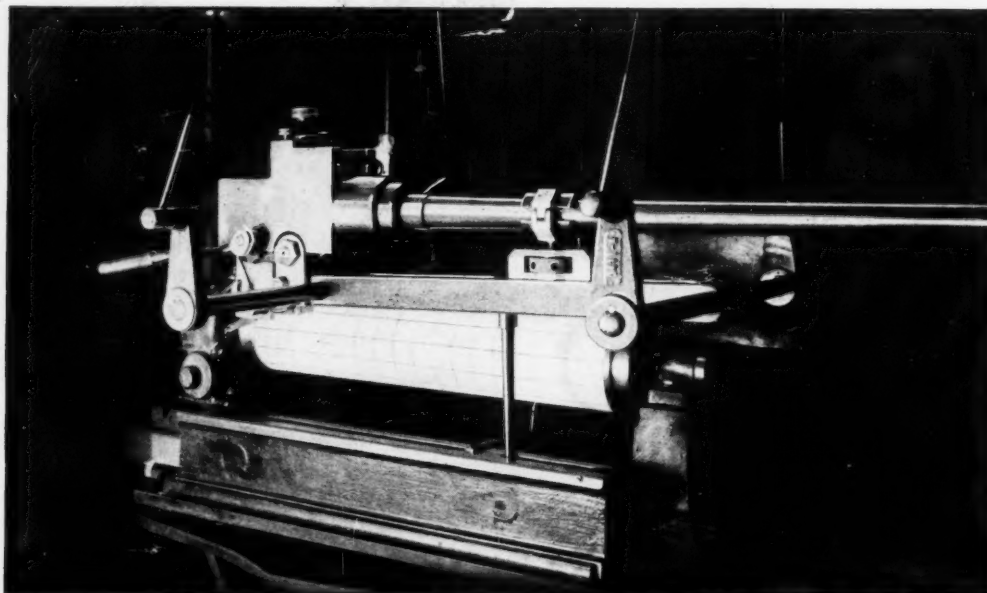


PRONE
Score: 25

HIGHLY ACCURATE too

THESE targets were shot by Z. E. Fraley during the Mid-Winter Tournament of the Norfolk & Western "Y" Rifle Club at Portsmouth, Ohio. His score—196 x 200 from 50 feet—established a new range record and proves that U. S. Self-Cleaning Cartridges are extremely accurate as well as clean-shooting.

US Self-Cleaning CARTRIDGES

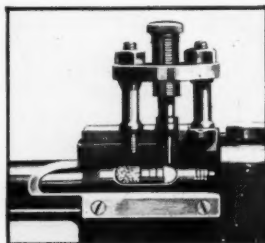


PRESSURE GUN IN POSITION FOR FIRING

Speed with Safety

TO secure the utmost speed or velocity of the shot charge with safety to shooters, pressure tests are necessary and are made regularly by the powder maker, the ammunition company and the gun manufacturer.

Starting, with the powder, where speed begins, the pressures developed by various powders are tested in the laboratories of the du Pont Company. The pressure gauge is a very strongly constructed gun with a chamber made to standard dimensions. It is provided with a hole in the barrel directly above the chamber. Into this is tightly fitted a sliding piston. A lead cylinder is held securely between this piston and an adjustable anvil mounted on the barrel. The shells to be tested have a hole cut the same diameter as that of the piston and in a position that brings it directly under the piston. When the shot is fired, the expanding powder gases drive the piston sharply against the soft lead cylinder and compress it. The amount of compression is a measure of the pressure developed.



Sectional View of Pressure Gauge Showing Location of Piston and Piston Hole

This pressure test, which provides a safety control, is frequently made during the manufacture of du Pont smokeless powders. Every pound of du Pont powder must develop the pressure specified by the ammunition makers, who, in conjunction with the gunmakers, have worked out an ample margin of safety. The ammunition loaders repeat fundamentally the same tests when load-

ing du Pont powders, under typical manufacturing conditions.

The gunmaker likewise makes tests for safety—the most important of which is designated, “The Definitive Proof of the Gun.” In this test the gun is subjected to a pressure from 25 per cent to 40 per cent greater than the service pressure thus providing the necessary margin of safety. The use of elaborate testing equipment operated and supervised by ballistic experts ensures the uniformity of performance of du Pont Smokeless Powders, and the consequent satisfaction and safety of shooters.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Smokeless Powder Department, Wilmington, Delaware



SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS

